The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1871. NO. 225.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Democracy in a "Pretty Fix."

Ewing, Instead of McCook, the Real Nominee of the Columbus Convention—

The State Committee to Meet to Consider the Matter—The New Loan Still Dragging—Decrease in Expense of Collecting Internal Revenue—Valuable Coal Discoveries in Montana, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1871.

Duluth to be a Port of Entry.

In accordance with numerous petitions from shippers in the Northwest, the Secretary of the Treasury will on next Monday issue rules and regulations governing the entry of goods at Duluth, so as to obviate the necessity for reporting as heretofore to the Collector at Detroit. As Duluth hereafter will be the principal shipping point for western Lake Superior, a Deputy will be immediately commissioned to assist to make this city a port of entry.

The Contagion of Monopoly

Has broken out in the new Territorial Legislature here, in a way which it would not do to despise. One of the astute delegates to this grave law-making body has introduced a bill to establish a metropolitan department, which, among other things, provides that said department shall have the sole and exclusive power and authority to extinguish fires in the District of Columbia. The object of the bill is to protect home industry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1871.

Gen. Ewing Really Nominated at Columbus.

There is trustworthy information from Columbus, Ohio, that at the late Democratic Convention Gen. Ewing was really nominated instead of McCook. Upon the final ballot, as announced, McCook had 226 and Ewing 191. Two persons of prominence in the party, who kept full and careful tally sheets, agree that Ewing really received 245 and McCook only 202. The mistake arose entirely from misapprehension and mistakes in counting up delegations. By a blunder of one of the Secretaries, the tally sheet from which the announcement was made was used twice, and hence the difficulty in ascertaining the exact official count. The State Democratic Committee will meet in a few days to consider the matter.

New Loan Going Off Slowly.

There were no sales of new bonds on Friday, and yesterday only $15,000 were taken by exchange of 5-20s. Secretary Boutwell is awaiting a report from Europe to be made by cable by Judge Richardson, as soon as he can make up his mind as to the chances of anything with the new loan abroad.

The New Gauging Instrument.

Persons connected with furnishing the new gauging instruments under directions from the Internal Revenue Bureau, are supposed to be the same who during most of Commissioner Delano's term were busily trying to induce him to order the exclusive use of several of their patents devices.

The Expenses of Collecting the Internal Revenue

Have been decreased $300,000 since January 1st. At that date there were 1,887 Assistant Assessors. Since then 316 have been discharged, and there will be a further reduction of 150 before the year closes.

Valuable Coal Discoveries.

Specimens of valuable coal discovered at Dearborn river, Montana, on the line of the Northern Pacific, have been received here. Also, specimens which are said to be the nearest approach to anthracite of any yet found west of Pennsylvania.

Butler and the Governorship.

Information from Massachusetts creates the positive belief here that General Butler will be a candidate before the conventions this fall for Governor.

Personal.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, will not wait for the arrival of his successor, but will sail from Baltimore in the next steamer to Bremen.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS—THE TICE METER CONDEMNED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has caused a circular in relation to the Tice meters, now in use in distilleries, which concludes as follows: "It having been ascertained by experience that these meters, do not fulfill the purposes for which they were intended, their use is hereby discontinued and those attached to distilleries may be detached. Meters have been furnished to distillers, they are at liberty to dispose of them as they may desire."

A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

The iron coast survey steamer, now building at Wilmington, will sail for the Pacific coast about the 1st of September. Profs. Agassiz and Alexander Cambridge will make a voyage on this vessel for the purpose of taking deep sea soundings all the way along the route, and will make collections of specimens of natural history for the Smithsonian Institute. The enterprise is highly thought of here, as it is believed it will add much information to the charts and coast pilot stores of the coast survey service. The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Secretaries of State and the Navy asking that naval and diplomatic officers may be instructed to afford all facilities to the exploring party.

A REVENUE REFORM.

The services of three hundred and sixteen Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue were dispensed with since the 1st of January last, and a further reduction of one hundred and fifty it is estimated will be made during the present month. At a low estimate, this reduction will effect a saving in the assessing of internal revenue of over $100,000 per annum.

THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP OF CUSTOMS—ATTEMPT TO HEAL LOCAL DIFFERENCES.

There are now ten applicants for the office of Commissioner of Customs, the principal contestants being from New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. It is claimed that if the Pennsylvania Senators make the appointment upon a resident of the former State it would tend to heal existing divisions in the Republican party in New Hampshire and secure their united effort in favor of the administration. On the other hand, Pennsylvania considers that it has been unfairly dealt with by the President in the apportioning of the Government offices the Union through, and that it has very much less than smaller States. It was to conciliate the Pennsylvania delegation that the present incumbent was first tendered the office. Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is from Erie in that State. Mr. Douglass declined the position on the ground that the salary was $500 less per annum than that of his present position, and that he was not seeking honors at the present time. The Mississippi delegation are anxious that the President should recognize its loyalty to the administration and give the appointment to some one from that State. Secretary Boutwell decidedly favors the claims of Pennsylvania, and it is believed by many in him that without the votes of that State a Republican President could not be nominated in 1872. A high time President Grant should heed their wishes. The matter will be disposed of on the return of the President here next week.

THE CATACAZY-FISH IMBROGLIO.

A special from Washington says that the causes which led to the estrangement between Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, and Secretary Fish, found their origin in a letter written by Mr. Catacazy to his Government in reference to the celebrated Perkins claim, in which the Secretary of State is alluded to in the most insulting manner. This letter found its way into the State Department and hands of President Grant, and when Catacazy's attention was called to it, he pronounced it a forgery, but subsequently stated that he had written a paper similar to the one on file in the State Department, which had been abstracted from his desk, and had not been forwarded by him to the Russian Government.

ALLIANCE, O.

Mr. O. W. Nash Drowned in Congress Lake.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., June 11, 1871.

At 12:15 to-day Mr. O. W. Nash, boot and shoe dealer at No. 3 Opera House, fell out of a boat on Congress Lake, and was drowned. The body was not recovered, on account of the great depth of the water. A great gloom overshadows the community.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1:00 P. M., 1871.

The barometer has risen slowly on the Pacific coast, with fresh southwest winds. It remains nearly stationary at the Rocky Mountains, but has very generally fallen east of the Mississippi. The area of lowest barometer has remained central northeast of Lake Ontario. The temperature has not materially changed, excepting a slight fall from Wisconsin to Lake Ontario and Virginia. Rainy and threatening weather has been reported from Arkansas and Michigan, and in Georgia, and now prevails from West Virginia to Lake Erie and eastward to the Atlantic. South and southwesterly winds prevail in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and northwest winds from Lake Superior to Arkansas and westward.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that fresh and brisk winds from the Northwest and Southwest will be experienced tonight from Arkansas to the Gulf coast. Threatening and rainy weather from North Carolina to Minnesota, followed by clearing up and pleasant weather on Monday morning by very generally east of the Mississippi, but later in the day in the New England States.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—At 11:30 o'clock this morning the Senate and House met in joint convention to fill vacancies. In the Senate the Speaker announced the constitutional candidates to be, for District No. 1, Daniel Marcy and W. R. Martin, and called upon members to prepare ballots. The Secretary of State made a return of the votes for Governor and Councillors, which return was referred to the proper committee. The Convention elected Daniel Marcy, from District No. 1, and Hiram Hutchins to the Senate, by 164 to 162. Scott, one of the invalids, not arriving, the Convention this afternoon filled the vacancy in the Tenth Senatorial District by the following vote: Hall 161, Smith 161, Scattering 1. The Convention then balloted for Governor with the following result: James A. Weston, Democrat, 161; James Pike, Republican, 161. The Convention will adjourn over till Tuesday, when Governor Weston will be qualified. The vacancies in the Committee Districts will be filled to-day.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—The Republican Convention of Greene county, Ohio, yesterday passed a resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention to support honorable James Monroe for renomination of General Hayes for Governor. *The Times and Chronicle* says the Butler county delegation is understood to favor Wolfe. The Republican primary meetings are held here next Saturday.

CRIME.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—In the McGehan murder trial at Lebanon, O., to-day, the testimony of Jackson Garver, one of the parties indicted for the crime, was submitted. Garver made a full confession of his participation in the crime, and testified to the fatal shot being fired by McGehan. The testimony of the other persons under indictment as participants in the killing of Meyers will be taken on Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Result of the primaries throughout the State indicate the nomination of Booth for Governor by the Republicans and Haight, the present incumbent, by the Democrats. Both are pledged against land subsidies to railroads.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road.

Letter from President Hughart—The Extension to Chicago—A Direct Line to the Oil Regions—Narrow-Gauge Roads in Prospect.

GRAND UNION PASSENGER DEPOT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The meeting of railroad men, having in view the building of a grand Union Passenger Depot here, which was held yesterday, met again to-day and decided upon a plan of organization and adopted articles of association. The capital stock is to be three millions. The cost of the enterprise is estimated as follows: Real estate, $700,000; tunnel, $616,000; depot building, $1,000,000. The following subscriptions to the stock were made: Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, $100,000; Toledo, Wabash and Western, $250,000; St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute, $100,000; Indianapolis and St. Louis, $50,000; North Missouri, $100,000; Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, $100,000; Illinois Central, $200,000; and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, $250,000; Pennsylvania Central, $200,000; Iron Mountain, $500,000; Chicago and Alton, $50,000; and $160,000 by nine private individuals, making an aggregate of $3,500,000. A meeting was held and the following Directors elected: Wm. Toussig, North Missouri; D. Torrance, Ohio and Mississippi; A. Boody, Toledo, Wabash and Western; W. K. McLean, St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute; Jas. B. Eads, Bridge Company; J. S. Mitchell, Chicago and Alton; Thomas Allen, Iron Mountain; Thomas A. Scott, Pennsylvania Central; E. W. Woodward, Indianapolis and St. Louis. The meeting declined the position on the ground that the salary was $500 less per annum than that of his present position, and that he was not seeking honors at the present time. The Mississippi delegation are anxious that the President should recognize its loyalty to the administration and give the appointment to some one from that State. Secretary Boutwell decidedly favors the claims of Pennsylvania, and it is believed by many in him that without the votes of that State a Republican President could not be nominated in 1872. A high time President Grant should heed their wishes. The matter will be disposed of on the return of the President here next week.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—LETTER FROM PRESIDENT HUGHART.

The following letter from President Hughart was read in the Baltimore Councils on Thursday:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company respectfully asks that the capitalization of the interest due the city of Baltimore, with the principal thereof, be so deferred that the first payment of interest thereon shall be made July, 1872, instead of 1871, as provided by your ordinance upon this subject. We ask the action for the following reasons: Owing to the extraordinary difficulties in procuring labor, the severity of the season and to the failure of several of the contractors in meeting their obligations instead of the road being completed November, 1870, as had originally been intended, it will not be opened for business until the first day of July next. Add to reduce to bbls of 42 gallons each..... 25,102

Total shipment of bbls of 42 gallons each..... 564,811
Stock on hand May 1st..... 685,616
Stock on hand May 31st..... 554,424
Deduct decrease on June 1st..... 131,192

Total production during May..... 433,619
Average per day for 31 days..... 13,987
Average per day for 1st of June, 1870..... 15,218
Daily increase May, 1870, over May, 1871..... 178

The number of wells drilling is given at 295.

FOXBURG OIL FIELD.

The East Brady *Independent* reports nothing new from the Armstrong field except the striking of a well by S. McIlvein farm, producing 30 bbls. Its correspondent at Foxburg writes, under date of June 5, as follows: Of late there is being considerable interest manifested by oil operators in the territory lying between Foxburg and St. Petersburg. Several wells are now down and pumping oil in paying quantities, rating from two to fifteen barrels, without saying how that the contract will be fully made by the 1st of July, and they are endeavoring to consummate the lease by that date, the terms of the contract being such that if this is done the Pennsylvania Central Company are to take the earnings of the road for this year and to pay the ten per cent. dividend on the stock.

That the contract will be made by the first of July is considered certain, unless the opponents succeed in delay by litigation. Mr. Black, the prominent member of the opposition, owns 500 shares, or $50,000 worth of stock, and not to defend it, it is said, other favorable or unfavorable to the lease, owns more than 500 shares. It is furthermore asserted that the majority of the opponents of the scheme are not heavy stockholders, and that, therefore, their opposition is not based on the principle involved. Should the scheme fail through, the officers are pledged to pay a five per cent. dividend by the first of August, and part of this, they say, is from the contract for the surplus fund, as did one-third of the ten per cent. dividend of last year.

The ten per cent. which the Pennsylvania Central proposes to use they would make an annual rent of $1,948,500, and they would take exclusive possession of all the rolling and floating stock, buildings and real estate of the New Jersey Railroad Company and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal. Under such circumstances it is thought probable that litigation will be tried to delay the fulfillment of the contract, if made.

THE PITTSBURGH, CANTON AND CHICAGO ROUTE.

CANTON, O., June 8, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following appeared in the columns of your paper yesterday: "A movement is now on foot to raise for the subscription in Massillon for the Baltimore and Chicago Railway to the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad. We hope that this important movement will not disturb the contemplated action of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in adding in the construction of a route from Pittsburgh to Chicago, more especially as the menace only comprises a subscription of about $50,000." The above railroad *literature* reminds the writer of another railroad enterprise in Massillon many years ago, when the broad gauge (A. and C. W.) was being located. The Hon. D. K. Cartter and Hiram Wellman, then the most prominent railroad actors of Massillon, started on a mission, commencing at Massillon, for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and held meetings for two weeks every evening from Massillon to Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. When these gentlemen returned, the inquiry was made of them, "How much stock did you raise?" Cartter replied, "Not enough to b-b-buy a-a-a co-co-co-co-cow-catcher." Then Massillon was in its palmiest days. Canton will increase its stock subscription to half a million, and from east State line to New London to cover a million, for the Pittsburgh, Canton and Chicago road. Let the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Directors not feel alarmed at the railroad movement in Massillon. We say: "Go ahead, you're right and go ahead." VERITAS.

PLYMOUTH, KANKAKEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Among our special dispatches on Saturday morning was one announcing that the contracts for the above named roads had been let, and that work was to be commenced at once and vigorously pushed. The initial point is Plymouth, Indiana, at the junction of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne with the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Roads. The course is due west to Kankakee, Illinois, on the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central; thence on the completed road between Dwight and Winona, and continue until it reaches the Union Pacific. The contract assigned covers the grading, bridging and track for fifty-five miles west from Plymouth, to within ten miles of the Illinois line, General Cass, of Pittsburgh, has charge of this distance and will commence work next week. There are already seventy miles of the whole way now graded. The iron is to be furnished and laid as fast as it can be profitably. The road will run parallel to the Wabash, Peoria and Warsaw and intermediate between it and the Lasalle and Pacific, opening a new and rich region. It will, of course, be a through route and cheaper eastern and western way for the through business of the extremes; and will, in all probability, be extended eastward by Kendallville, so as to connect with Toledo. It has sometimes seemed as though this part of the country was supplied with railways. Still, every year finds augmentation, and the finish of uncertain now as when the first spike was driven.

—An effort is being made to construct a railroad from Danville to Towanda. The Danville *Intelligencer* urges efficient aid, and adds: "The proposed route passes up Mahoning creek, striking the Washington hills, which would have to be tunneled a short distance, thence by Washingtonville and Jerseytown, and following the valley of Chillisquaque creek, thence pass through a gorge in the North mountain to reach the headwaters of Muncy creek up to Laporte. From Laporte down the shores of Loyalsock is a short distance to avoid heavy cuttings and pass over to Dushore. Here the new road would strike the Erie and Sullivan Railroad, partly built and some portion of it in operation, and thus make a direct connection with Towanda."

THE OIL REGIONS.

Monthly Statement for May.

Production and Development—Wells Drilling—Stock on Hand—Shipments, &c., &c.

THE PRODUCTION.

We make the following extracts from the Titusville *Herald's* oil statement for the month of May:

The month of May shows an increased production over that of April, amounting to about six hundred barrels daily. The increase occurred principally in the river districts, in the vicinity of Foster farm, on the Allegheny, where an increase of about three hundred barrels is shown, and at Parker's Landing, where it amounted to about one hundred and fifty barrels more than the daily average of April. Church Run, near Titusville, increased over one hundred barrels per day, which would be materially increased, but for the want of other tracts, including the Enterprise, New York and Dennis' Run, Tidioute and Warren, which are holding large reserve small tracts in the vicinity of Pleasantville, upon which there was an increase varying from ten to twenty barrels per day.

The following table shows the production for May, 1871:

	bbls.
Total shipment of crude for May, 1871, of bbls of 42 gallons each.....	564,811
Add to reduce to bbls of 42 gallons each.....	25,102
Total shipment of bbls of 42 gallons each.....	564,811
Stock on hand May 1st.....	685,616
Stock on hand May 31st.....	554,424
Deduct decrease on June 1st.....	131,192
Total production during May.....	433,619
Average per day for 31 days.....	13,987
Average per day for 1st of June, 1870.....	15,218
Daily increase May, 1870, over May, 1871.....	178

The number of wells drilling is given at 295.

FOXBURG OIL FIELD.

The East Brady *Independent* reports nothing new from the Armstrong field except the striking of a well by S. McIlvein farm, producing 30 bbls. Its correspondent at Foxburg writes, under date of June 5, as follows: Of late there is being considerable interest manifested by oil operators in the territory lying between Foxburg and St. Petersburg. Several wells are now down and pumping oil in paying quantities, rating from two to fifteen barrels, without saying how that the contract will be fully made by the 1st of July, and they are endeavoring to consummate the lease by that date, the terms of the contract being such that if this is done the Pennsylvania Central Company are to take the earnings of the road for this year and to pay the ten per cent. dividend on the stock.

That the contract will be made by the first of July is considered certain, unless the opponents succeed in delay by litigation. Mr. Black, the prominent member of the opposition, owns 500 shares, or $50,000 worth of stock, and not to defend it, it is said, other favorable or unfavorable to the lease, owns more than 500 shares. It is furthermore asserted that the majority of the opponents of the scheme are not heavy stockholders, and that, therefore, their opposition is not based on the principle involved. Should the scheme fail through, the officers are pledged to pay a five per cent. dividend by the first of August, and part of this, they say, is from the contract for the surplus fund, as did one-third of the ten per cent. dividend of last year.

The ten per cent. which the Pennsylvania Central proposes to use they would make an annual rent of $1,948,500, and they would take exclusive possession of all the rolling and floating stock, buildings and real estate of the New Jersey Railroad Company and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal. Under such circumstances it is thought probable that litigation will be tried to delay the fulfillment of the contract, if made.

THE PITTSBURGH, CANTON AND CHICAGO ROUTE.

CANTON, O., June 8, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following appeared in the columns of your paper yesterday: "A movement is now on foot to raise for the subscription in Massillon for the Baltimore and Chicago Railway to the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad. We hope that this important movement will not disturb the contemplated action of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in adding in the construction of a route from Pittsburgh to Chicago, more especially as the menace only comprises a subscription of about $50,000." The above railroad *literature* reminds the writer of another railroad enterprise in Massillon many years ago, when the broad gauge (A. and C. W.) was being located. The Hon. D. K. Cartter and Hiram Wellman, then the most prominent railroad actors of Massillon, started on a mission, commencing at Massillon, for the purpose

THE MORSE STATUE.

The Inaugural Ceremonies—Speeches by William Cullen Bryant, Governor Hoffman, Governor Claflin and Others—Scenes, Incidents, Etc.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The unveiling of the statue of Prof. Morse, in Central Park, took place this afternoon. All of the approaches in the vicinity of the statue were crowded, and it is estimated that at least fifty thousand persons were within twenty rods of the speaker's stand. Governor Hoffman presided. The ceremonies began with music by the United States band from Fort Columbia, and Governor Hoffman delivered a brief introductory address, during which he said: "In this most conspicuous and most beautiful of public grounds of the chief city of the western hemisphere, this statue of Samuel F. B. Morse shall stand for ages. The enduring material of which it is made may in a long lapse of time crumble, yet his name will not be lost to the memory of man. By his own works he has secured it immortality. So long as language lasts it will be spoken of and honored."

The event of the hour, the unveiling of the statue, was performed by Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Hon. William Orton, who raised the national banner from it, disclosing the figure of the "Lightning Controller" in bronze, a fine

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JULIAN B. BLACK, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

We commend to the attention of our business men the communication of W. O. HUGHART, Esq., to the Mayor and Councils of the city of Baltimore, printed elsewhere.

It is said that immediate efforts will be made to procure from Governor GEARY a pardon for ex-Commissioners NEELY and MCGEE. It is to be hoped that his Excellency will take at least one year to consider the application.

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT, of Allegheny, has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. The position had been tendered to Hon. LINN BARTHOLOMEW, who declined. The selection of Major ERRETT insures a vigorous campaign. He has called the Committee to meet for organization at Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21st, at noon.

MR. HORACE GREELEY having returned to New York from his trip to the South, arrangements have been made for his formal reception to-night at the Lincoln Club-house, by the Republican General Committee. After a serenade, Mr. GREELEY will deliver an address which is looked for with some interest, in view of his recent utterances on the subject of the Presidency.

MR. ASA PACKER, who had the honor of receiving the vote of Pennsylvania in the last Democratic Presidential Convention, is represented as declaring that Judge THOMPSON is the most available Democrat and worthy to be the choice of the party in this State for the next trial. PACKER says his idea is the less a candidate is known the more available he will be found.

EXCITEMENT in Hayti still exists on the subject of fancied encroachments on the part of the United States, and the Haytien newspapers from time to time publish protestations addressed by the people to the President against the project of annexation to this country. They have apparently got the notion firmly settled in their heads that the big northern republic is resolved to absorb them. Self-esteem is probably at the foundation of all this alarm. No doubt the Haytiens suppose their island an immense attraction to this country, and it would hardly be fair to pronounce the fancy a mere figment of negro vanity. Having such unquestionably good reasons for believing that JONATHAN admired and wished to appropriate sister Dominica, the older maiden is excusable for her anxiety. Some weeks ago we made mention of the terribly embarrassed condition of the Haytien finances in connection with the remarkable performance of the Treasurer, by which he was relieved of all apprehension of being called to account. It is interesting to learn that the financial situation of the Republic is still the great subject of discussion in the Legislature. However, the prospect of ultimate escape from all pecuniary embarrassment is remarkably fair, if we may depend upon recent reports. This pleasing prospect rests upon the commonness or universality of financial talents and knowledge among the members of the Legislature. As in our own Republic, every Haytien Senator, we are assured, has his own scheme for the resuscitation of the Treasury, which he urges with all the confidence of a man who has made finance a subject of special study. "In a multitude of counsellors there is safety."

M. THIERS is not to be left without a house, the Assembly having voted the sum of a million and fifty-three thousand francs to be applied to the reconstruction of the residence destroyed by the rabble. It is, however, little in the way of compensation. The house destroyed falling by inheritance to Madame THIERS and her sister Mlle. DOSNE, was occupied by the great writer and politician for thirty-nine years, and was the scene of his most remarkable labors, the composition of his histories and the preparation of his speeches. In relation to this house they tell an interesting anecdote of THIERS. Less than a year ago, when the Emperor was about to declare war upon Germany in opposition to the urgent remonstrance of THIERS, word was brought to the Legislative body that a mob was preparing to pillage the house of the man who opposed the war. The Minister of the Interior, M. DE VALDROME, at once went to the seat occupied by THIERS, told him what he had heard, and offered to have his house protected by soldiers. THIERS thanked his colleague, but declined the offer. But, urged VALDROME, Madame THIERS is no doubt at home, and will be much alarmed. The reply was, Madame THIERS is a woman of courage and sense; she will think, like me, that it is a great honor for us if our house is pillaged because I have defended the blood of our soldiers.

The collections of works of art and curiosity contained in the house probably much exceeded in value the house itself. For the loss of these no money could compensate.

FACT CONFIRMS FICTION.

A singular confirmation of the theories of the biting satire "The German Conquest of England in 1875," recently referred to in the COMMERCIAL, so far as they relate to the inefficiency of the present militia system of that country, is to be found in the report of Lieutenant General Sir HOPE GRANT, on the late volunteer review at Brighton. The report, which is a very voluminous one, after stating that the movements of the troops and their general appearance were very creditable, and adverting to the difficulty of performing manœuvers correctly with so large a body of volunteers, so little drilled in division and corps movements, with officers quite unaccustomed to field operations on a large scale, the report proceeds to urge that these reviews are very detrimental to the force, and calculated to do more harm than good, as there is neither time nor opportunity to correct any fault, however glaring, in exact accordance with the main idea underlying the description of the "Battle of Dorking," the report states that while the men individually exhibited great intelligence, were orderly in their behavior, appeared willing to obey any order given, and seemed desirous of learning their work, and while the officers were zealous and anxious to discharge their duty in a creditable manner, all these favorable circumstances were completely neutralized by their rawness and lack of experience. Sir HOPE GRANT says, that notwithstanding the evolutions were of a very simple character, and had previously been explained in council to the various commanding officers, so many and grave errors were committed in taking up positions, that "had it been in actual warfare, whole brigades would have been utterly annihilated in a few minutes." The report therefore suggests that reviews on an extensive scale be hereafter discontinued, since no military knowledge of importance is to be acquired through their means, and that the volunteer artillery should be confined exclusively to garrison duties, being horsed and manned so inefficiently that they would run great risk of capture by an enemy if brought into action. It is also recommended that in every district two or three volunteer battalions should be brigaded with troops of the line, to be commanded by regular officers, to specially chosen for their qualifications to carry theoretic and practical military instruction. The report concludes with the prediction that the volunteers will never become really efficient, except under longer periods of drill, wholly conformed to methods of regular military discipline. Those who object to this stringent course would, it is argued, be better out of the service altogether, since although the number might diminish, the efficiency would correspondingly increase. The report is addressed to the Duke of Cambridge. Its author is a real soldier, who has served with great distinction in China, in the Punjaub, at the seige of Delhi, and at Lucknow and Cawnpore. He has also filled the office of commander in chief of the Madras army. Such fearless and straightforward criticism of the worthlessness of a system known to be the especial hobby of the royal personage to whom the report is made, has probably never before been known in England; while, following as it does directly on the heels of the terrible blast in *Blackwood* on the same subject, it will doubtless stir the English mind to a still greater ferment upon the question.

THE LAW AND THE SENTENCE.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a full report of the proceedings had on Saturday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, with reference to the case of ex-County Commissioners NEELEY and MCGEE. On each of the four several counts to which the defendants had pleaded guilty, a fine of five hundred dollars, and a sentence of three months' imprisonment was imposed, making a total fine of two thousand dollars, and an imprisonment in the workhouse of one year.

With this, the matter, so far as it personally relates to the unhappy prisoners, passes beyond the purview of the press. For, as no man should be meanly fawned upon when in power, so none should be subjected to unnecessary contumely when broken in character or fallen in popular esteem. The guilt of these men was as great when, courted and honored, they sat clothed in the robes of office, as now that, degraded and despised, they expiate in prison their offense. It was greater, indeed. There is hardly a darker wrong in the world than the wrong of abused trust and confidence. Banned in public estimation, self-convicted, lying under the heavy hand of the law, they are better men to-day, more worthy of sympathy and kindness, than when, amid the countenance and favor of their fellows, they, with others, defiled their places with evil doing. The COMMERCIAL did not bow down to them, nor try to crawl into their favor, when they were magnates, neither is it addicted to the equally unmanly practice of kicking a man when he is down.

Nor yet upon the sentence have we any criticism to offer. We are bound to believe that the Court acted with due reflection and consideration, and with perfect honesty as well. But it is nevertheless true that very many of our best, most thoughtful and right minded citizens, some of them in all respects competent to judge of the matter, differ *in toto* from the Court in its construction of the law as applied to the case; while the impression is very general that, if this be the law, there are not a few in these cities who would willingly submit to the punishment which it inflicts, as the cheapest way in which they could be secured in the possession and enjoyment of their illegal "perquisites." If the extreme penalty which can be meted out to public servants for successive years of deliberate and premeditated bribery, extortion and violation of oaths of office, and the accumulation thereby of fortunes of twenty, thirty, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, be of this moderate character, then, however logical or righteous may be the intent and purpose of this judgment—it, in effect, with a considerable class, renders easy if it does not invite the perpetration of the very crimes which the law was designed to prevent. If such penalties be in accordance with law, let the law be amended, and the punishment made adequate to the offense, while if they be based on a misconstruction of the statutes, let an authoritative correction of the error be made. For here, as elsewhere, the time has fully come in which to lay the axe to the root of this evil tree, no matter who may be exposed or disgraced. If, which we are reluctant to believe, it be true that every man has his price, and can be bought—if men in office will deliberately and wilfully set their faces toward scoundrelism, balancing the chances of impunity and risks of detection, and reckoning upon the accumulation of a fortune before being found out, then in the name of every valuable public and private interest thus sapped and undermined, when detection does come, let it bring with it retribution instead of condonation, and make hard the way of the transgressors, instead of rendering wrong-doing attractive, or even possible, to others, by showing how slight and easy to be borne is the punishment which follows in its wake. In saying this, we put utterly out of our minds the innumerable rumors and suggestions in existence concerning the reasons and motives of the plea of the ex-Commissioners, and its results, and speak solely in the interest of aggrieved honesty, morality and public virtue.

NOT WRONG BUT INEXPEDIENT.

Referring to a Washington dispatch that the Augusta and Atlanta speeches of JEFF DAVIS were acceptable to the Southern people, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* observes that it has yet to meet the first Southern paper that has uttered one favorable word concerning them, but that, without exception "they are disapproved of, and their author rebuked." The harrangues are thus explained away in this manner: While it is true that a number of Southern journals "disapprove" of them, it is also true that they receive the indorsement of many others. But not one of those papers which have "rebuked" the author of these treasonable utterances, has had a single word to say respecting their wickedness. The "disapproval" has related solely to the injudiciousness of the speaker. He is admonished to be silent, simply, not to change his views. He is sympathized with, but cautioned not to be premature. "Don't show your hand now," is the cry of the dissentients, "but wait until we have the cards." HORACE GREELEY, whom no one will accuse of misrepresenting the South, fresh from that section and from an interview with the great unhung, says of the Southern people that "JEFFERSON DAVIS's late speeches fairly express their average convictions and feelings," and this report fully agrees with the undertone of nearly every Southern journal of prominence, even when guided by the most cautious policy. And wherein do these speeches differ so very widely from the views of the standard-bearers of the new departure? Col. MCCOOK, Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, declared in his speech accepting the nomination, that the Fourteenth Amendment was full of clap-trap, and that the Fifteenth was not a legitimate result of the war. "I opposed it from the beginning," he said, "and I have no regrets over that opposition. I was conscious then *I was right*. I am conscious still." What the Amendments will be worth, construed according to his belief that their acceptance is only a political expedient of "the exigency of a political party," it is very easy to foretell. So, too, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, said, in one of his latest speeches, "the procuring of these Amendments was a fraud upon this people, and upon the whole people of the United States. Having been thus obtained, I hold that they ought to be repealed. There may be some Democrats who are not for their repeal, but the great body of our party is for it." In a similar strain the nominee for Lieutenant Governor of the same State, speaks. He says: "If the Democratic party had control of Federal affairs, with power to decide what construction should be given to the Amendments, and what legislation should be had under them, they would, practically, be much less hurtful than now." What is the vast difference between these utterances and those of JEFF. DAVIS, that the Democratic press should desire to gag the latter? Is mellifluous falsehood any better than harshly spoken truth?

WHAT to do with them? is one of the difficult problems which the THIERS Government has to resolve, the other problem pertaining to the future government of the country. The *enfants perdus* of the lost cause, which is also very generally denominated the cursed cause, do not amount to less than one hundred thousand, and perhaps a hundred and fifty thousand would be a more correct estimate of the number. By this it is meant that after the mortality of battle, disease and executions, so many Parisians directly involved in the crimes of the late revolt remain to be disposed of by the Government. They are such people as few Americans are able to understand in the entire absence of any specimens of the class among us. The adherents of our lost cause, even the most enthusiastic fire-eaters who shed their blood for its success, are practicable and easily managed folks in comparison with the defeated socialists. With nothing to lose by social convulsions, atheists in opinions, and owning no obligations either to human or divine law, it is difficult to perceive what guaranty or pledge they could give for future good conduct, even if they were disposed to enter into transactions with the government. On the other hand, it is certain that they will repeat their attempt whenever opportunity may offer. Whether correct or not this view of their character is pretty generally entertained by those of their compatriots in whose hands their fate now rests. To put them all to death is impossible, if it were politic, and to hold them in perpetual imprisonment is equally out of the question. Hence it is proposed to send them all, the whole hundred and fifty thousand of them, to New Caledonia, an island in the South Pacific ocean belonging to France, between the twentieth and twenty-second degree of south latitude, and the one hundred and sixty-fourth and one hundred and sixty-seventh degree east longitude. The island is two hundred and twenty miles long by thirty miles broad. The climate is said to be delightful and the soil fertile. Furnished with clothes and provisions for a year, and with the tools and weapons necessary for their subsistence and defense, the Communists will not be ill treated. Proud of their own elevation above the sentiment of love of country, mere exile will be no punishment, and they will also have the opportunity of organizing society upon principles agreeable to themselves. It will be an interesting experiment.

The Excursion.

The excursion to Chautauqua Lake returned yesterday morning, after spending Saturday in viewing sundry points of interest in the neighborhood, and enjoying an excursion through the entire length of the lake from Mayville to Jamestown. This feature of the affair enabled many for the first time to form some opinion of the advantages of that region as an inland watering place, and the capabilities of Mayville for becoming one of the most famous of our inland resorts. On this point we intend to have something to say at another time. We will here remark, however, that we advise those who are contemplating a run for some cool, accessible place, to turn their attention towards Mayville and the Chautauqua Lake region, where they will find a pure air as an elevation of four thousand feet above the sea can afford, good accommodations at reasonable rates, not only at Mayville but at half a dozen other places on the lake, all easily reached twice a day by steamboat or rail, and some of them by both, besides, what is not the least recommendation, the absence of many things which serve only to annoy and create expense to visitors at the more famous of our watering places. The homeward run Saturday night was rendered comfortable by a refreshing rain, which set in short time before the train started, continuing at intervals during the night, and by the attentions of Mr. Superintendent King, of the Valley Road, and by other officers of the road. Not the least worthy of being mentioned is Mr. W. A. HOAK, conductor of the night sleeping coaches. It would be an omission inexcusable not to express the obligations which party, more especially the members of the press, felt themselves under to the proprietors of the Cantaugua House, at Mayville, who, though suddenly and without notice, found himself invaded, proved himself equal to the occasion.

New York City and the Petroleum Trade.

The New York *Bulletin* seeks to demonstrate that the advantages of that city are such as should control the petroleum refining trade—so nearly absolute, in fact, that nothing but railroad discriminations could build up the trade in the West. For example, says the *Bulletin*, it requires one hundred barrels of crude oil to make seventy barrels of refined. The remaining thirty barrels of naphtha and residuum are so nearly valueless as to prevent always the shipment eastward of the residuum, and generally the shipment to the seaboard of naphtha, because naphtha cannot be shipped to New York for less than nine cents per gallon; and the demand for the products is always ample supplied by the refiners on the coast. Besides the important advantages of transportation companies of carrying crude oil instead of refined, six other reasons are given in favor of refining in New York, and thus enumerated: 1. Refineries can be constructed there more advantageously than elsewhere. 2. It is the best and cheapest market in America for chemicals, while fuel is as cheap as at Cleveland or the oil regions. 3. Manufactured goods find a market at an earlier period of production than they do elsewhere on the continent. 4. There is no other market where naphtha and sidnum are so much in demand and bring such high prices. 5. Insurance is procurable at one half the rates paid by western refineries. 6. Barrels are as cheap there as anywhere. But notwithstanding this demonstration of the advantages of New York as a refining center, the *Bulletin*, seemingly despairs of getting freight rates as cheap as other centers get them, and thus overcoming the "artificial devices created in the interests of other points." The railroad "failing to treat New York with common equity in this matter," it says the "natural and indefensible resource for competitive transportation is the canal," as the railroads can never surpass it in cheap transportation.

In view of the apparent probability that the people of France will, at least for the present, adopt a Republican form of government in preference to the restoration of the empire, or the Bourbons, or the House of Orleans, the question of the different republican systems is discussed by the journals with considerable earnestness. Emile de Girardin, the former veteran editor of *La Liberte*, in his new paper, the *National Union*, proposes a constitution which very closely resembles the Constitution of the United States. It separates France into fifteen different States, each having on an average a little over two millions of inhabitants, while the French colonies in various parts of the world are divided into five States and five territories. Its provisions respecting the President, Houses of Congress, and State Legislative Assemblies, are modelled almost exactly upon our own methods. It is hardly probable that the plan will be adopted, and it is by no means certain that even if adopted it would be found to work well. In the French character the centrifugal force is so predominant that the several States would in all probability fly off each on its own hook from the beginning.

A FEW days ago we alluded to the heated feeling existing among the members of the Illinois Legislature, now in special session, with respect to the location of the State House. The question has since been decided in favor of Springfield, the present State capital, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars having been appropriated out of the public treasury for the completion of the State House already in course of erection. A proposition to submit the question to a direct vote of the people was defeated. This settles the matter for the present, although it is by no means improbable that it may come up again within a few years.

PERSONAL.

Robert T. Lincoln is thus referred to in a book, just published, on the Chicago bar: "He is but little more than twenty-five years of age, and has already taken a position as being an excellent manager, possessed of good ability, quiet, shrewd, unostentatious, and with a thorough devotion to the profession of the law. He is the more entitled to credit from the fact that he has steadily resisted all attempts to induce him to accept some official position while his father was President, or to participate in politics since; and that he has applied himself to his legal studies precisely as if he were the son of the least influential of parents, and has pursued them under many painful and discouraging circumstances. He has proved that he has a thousand sterling qualities; and there can be no doubt that with age he will attain a distinguished eminence as a member of the legal profession."

A son of Lord Brougham is about transferring its home to this country. He recently sold out his commission in the English army, and is now in South-western Virginia inspecting lands there, with a view to investment and permanent location. It may not be generally known that the Broughams are related to Patrick Henry, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Southalls of Albemarle, and many of the distinguished citizens of Virginia of the present times.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams has lately built at Quincy, Mass., a fire-proof building, in which has been placed the large library of his father, and the voluminous manuscripts of his father and grandfather. He is preparing for publication a selection from the writings of his illustrious father. It is eighty-three years since John Adams bought the Quincy estate, which has now become historical.

Miss Juliet Austin, the Milwaukee soprano, left that city last week, en route for Berlin, where she goes to mary the Count de Slippenback, who fell in love with her when she was finishing her musical studies there. Before she left she held an ante-wedding reception, at which numerous gifts, costly and rare, were bestowed. Her mother accompanies her.

Miss Jessie McLean, once an actress at a New Orleans theater, where she revealed more beauty than talent, has married a step-son of Lord Palmerston, Lord Cowper, and the walking lady of the New Orleans Gaities has become the stately and elegant Lady Cowper of the courtly circles of England.

The Arrest of General Dent, the President's Brother-in-law.

In our Washington dispatches recently, it was stated that General Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of President Grant, had been arrested for misappropriation of money. The only explanation of this that we have seen is the following from the New York *World*. It is likely, however, that there is another side to the story:

Reference was made in the *World* a few days ago to a series of transactions which took place not long since, in which one of the Dents, by a claim agent lawyer in Washington, received certain sums of money upon the agreement that he would transact certain business. In one instance he was paid five $1,000 bills: in another he received $500; in another a draft for $250 upon a treasurer of a certain company was cashed for Mr. Dent, but upon presentation of it to the gentleman upon whom it was drawn, he said he had nothing to do with Mr. Dent-anything, nor did he authorize him to make such a draft. Mr. Dent's paper was dishonored; but the gentleman who has been the victim in these cases is only desirous of getting his money back, and has commenced a civil suit against him. A warrant was to be issued for the arrest of Mr. Lewis R. Dent, who has been here stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few days. He is a resident, and it is consequently held under a different law from that which applies to a resident for the same offense. It was served upon him, when he obtained bail, and left for Washington on the night train.

The gentleman who brings these charges is well known in this community, and has set about this business in earnest. The letters which he holds to sustain him in his opinion and course are ample, and would startle the community if published. It is quite likely that they will appear in evidence if the money is not forthcoming.

The Cheney Case.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The quarrel has passed beyond the point where it can be discussed calmly by those immediately interested. A blow has been struck, and the recipients evidently intend to strike back. Mr. Cheney must either make the General Convention of his Church sustain him at its approaching session, or set up a new organization of his own, or go out of the business. The first and last are both unlikely to happen, and the second seems the only recourse. Notice has been sincerely devoted to all the forms and tenets of the Church which has now been imposed and practically excommunicated him, he, as well as his adherents, must feel a yearning for all the ordinances and institutes which pertain to the Episcopal office. They must have a bishop, else they lose the very characteristic which has given name to their church. They must have confirmations and ordinations, and other observances which only a bishop can attend to. But to have a bishop, they must have a diocese; and to have a diocese, they must have more than one parish. The future progress of the schism will be watched with even more interest than the past.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An important change has taken place in the Medical School of Harvard University. Hereafter there is to be a three years' course of study, so that students will pass regularly and systematically from one subject to another. More attention will be given to anatomical, chemical and physiological studies than heretofore, and candidates for admission to the medical profession will be required to have a satisfactory written examination on every one of the main subjects of medical instruction. The result of this change will be the raising of the professional standard of the medical fraternity, not only in Boston but all over the country, as other medical colleges will find it necessary to adopt corresponding changes.

The Directors of the German Immigration Society report that 11,190 German immigrants landed at New York during May, and 21,879 since January 1. Decrease from corresponding five months last year, 12,151.

It is a curious fact that the invention of that wonderful mechanical device, the riveting machine, originated in a turn-out or "strike" of the boiler-makers in Mr. Fairbairn's establishment at Manchester. On that occasion the attempt was made to rivet two plates together by compressing the red-hot rivets in the ordinary punching press. The success of experiment immediately led to the construction of the original machine, in which the movable die was forced upon the rivet by a powerful lever, acted upon by a cam. A short experience, however, proved the original machine inadequate to the numerous requirements of boiler making, and improvements were therefore devised, through which the machine effects, by an almost instantaneous pressure, what was performed in the ordinary mode by a long series of impacts.

The English think they have outdone Krupp altogether in the matter of heavy and efficient guns. At Woolwich a solid cylinder of iron weighing 700 pounds was thrown from a Fraser thirty five ton cannon with the velocity of 1,870 feet per second, and at a distance of fifty yards buried itself thirty, three feet in an embankment that had been prepared for its reception. The charge of powder was 120 pounds. The Fraser gun has a steel bore surrounded with wrought-iron hoops, casting.

At Boston, a lady who had been injured while returning on the street cars from a church meeting of spiritualists at Malden, brought suit against the railway company. The statutes of the State make all traveling on Sunday for amusement illegal, so that injuries received while so traveling would not afford ground of action for damages. The main legal point of the defense in this case was that a camp meeting of Spiritualists was not a place of worship, but a place of amusement. The jury took a different view of the matter, and returned a verdict of $5,000 for the plaintiff.

The managers of the Adams Express Company when they are robbed always refuse to negotiate for the return of the plunder, unless it is accompanied with the arrest of the robber. The consequence is that they usually succeed in securing both man and money. They have been very successful in detecting those who have undertaken to commit depredations upon the valuables in the care of the company, and thieves are beginning to understand that it is dangerous to meddle with them.

A marvellous event in financiering took place in London two or three weeks since. Bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company were put into the market on a Tuesday morning. Before the Stock Exchange closed that day every dollar was taken up, and the bonds arose to three per cent. premium. On the same day about two millions of the bonds were offered at Amsterdam, and not only taken, but two millions more asked for. The results are said to be unprecedented.

On the night of the 1st instant, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, on the occasion of the wedding of a railroad official, nearly two hundred persons who had partaken of a repast at the residence of the bride's mother, were taken suddenly ill, manifesting symptoms of poisoning, causing quite an excitement. At first it was supposed that some one bent on mischief had poured croton oil into the eatables, but subsequent investigation established the fact that the confectioner who furnished the ice-cream in making it used a refrigerator that had not been properly cleaned, verdigris having been found adhering to the sides. He partook of the cream himself and also became very sick.

STATE FINANCES.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, June 1st, 1871.

Balance in Treasury May 31st, 1871 ..... $1,276,455 94
Applicable for payment of coupons, loans, relief notes and interest certificates 202,849 56
Total $1,029,196 98
Amount of principal of loan of June 11, 1846, payable on demand 488,495 30
LOANS REDEEMED DURING MONTH OF MAY, 1871.
Five per cent. loan, act of June 11, 1846, 3 per cent. premium ..... $ 5,000 00
Six per cent. loan, act of May 15, 1867, 3 per cent. premium 25,500 00
Six per cent. loan, act of May 15, 1861, ... 1,000 00
Six per cent. loan, act of February 2, 1867, 3 per cent. premium, (5,410 series) 9,600 00
Total $49,430 00

DEBT BEARING INTEREST.

Four and a half per cent. bonds	$ 112,000 00
Five per cent. bonds	5,390,999 30
Six per cent. bonds	23,746,750 00
Total	$29,289,745 30

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.

Five per cent. bonds	$ 140,827 80
Six per cent. bonds	9,148 56
Total	$155,976 36

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Loan relief, act of May 4, 1841	$ 96,373 00
Interest certificates unclaimed	44 68
Domestic creditors	44 67
Total	$ 140,866 05

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt bearing interest	$29,289,745 30
Debt on which interest has been stopped	155,976 36
Debt bearing no interest	140,866 05
Total debt May 31, 1871	$29,586,587 71

Published in compliance with section 20 of the Act approved April 13, 1870, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Valuable Hints.

A regular habit of body is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. The due passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is constipation. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminating blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory and general debility.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the bowels. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant or a tonic, or an antibilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurator, or a cathartic, but all these curative agents judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold in bottles only, and the trade mark, shown in the margin, engraved on the label, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership existing between CHRISTIAN L. STONER and WILLIAM S. MARLATT, under the name and style of STONER & MARLATT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of June, 1871. All debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by either of said Copartners

STONER & MARLATT.

Union Carriage Factory.

Messrs NAPIER & STONER having consolidated their two Carriage Factories into one, under the name and style of

Napier & Stoner,

Successors of STONER & MARLATT, offer for sale at

Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn Street.

A very fine assortment of

LIGHT CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, BUCK WAGONS, VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS.

All manufactured of the finest materials to be had in the country.

In retiring from the firm of STONER & MARLATT, I would recommend the firm of NAPIER & STONER to the favorable consideration of all persons desiring a good second-hand Carriage or Buggy.

W. S. MARLATT.

NAPIER & STONER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Healthful air, picturesque scenes, the comforts of a first-class home. These are the experiences of its guests. Address

JOS. HALL & SON, Beaver, Pa.

Loretto Springs,

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

The above Springs will be open for the reception of visitors on JULY 4TH, 1871. The proprietor will spare no exertion for the comfort and pleasure of his guests, and all who may favor him with their patronage. For other particulars and information address

FRANCIS A. GIBBONS,

LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

Bedford - Mineral Springs.

This Popular SUMMER RESORT will be Open for the Reception of Visitors on the 10th of JUNE, and remain open until the 15th of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hours' ride, over good turnpike, to the Springs.

Parties from Pittsburgh will come through direct to the Springs in from 9 to 11 hours.

Tickets to Bedford can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Office, and baggage checked through.

Parties will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, where they take the Broad Top Railroad to the Springs.

Persons wishing to engage Rooms or any further information, will please address "Proprietor Bedford Springs."

Bedford Water sent to all parts of the country at the following rates at the Springs:

Half Bbls., (in Mulberry Wood), 20 gal $5 00
Half Bbls., (in Seasoned Oak), 20 gal 3 00
Whole Bbls., (in Seasoned Oak), 40 gal 4 00
Kegs, (Oak and Mulberry), 10 gal ..... $2 to 3 00

FELT.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE non-conductor known, for sale by the Original Manufacturers at the

BOILER FELTING WORKS,
40 Courtland street, New York.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT

Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET.

At Wholesale Only

OPENED THIS DAY,

NEW LOT.

GENT'S NECK WEAR,
GAUZE AND GOSSAMER UNDERWEAR,
JEAN AND LINEN DRAWERS,
PALM, LINEN AND SILK FANS,
FANCY FANS, POCKET FANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

TRIMMING SILKS,
REP SILKS AND SATINS,
LINING SILKS,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
GUIPURE LACES,
IMITATION GUIPURE LACES,
LACE COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
HAMBURG AND GUIPURE EMBROIDERIES.

ANOTHER LOT

Millinery Goods,

HATS AND BONNETS,
OF LATE SHAPES.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
OSTRICH TIPS, MILLINERY LACES, &c.

Parasols, Sun Umbrellas,
ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
Large Additions to Stock Daily.

77 and 79 Market St

Prices Reduced.

DRESS GOODS
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

JEWELRY.

THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets,
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

BAILEY & CO

Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.

MCWF

AMERICAN
WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market, excepting the Frodsham, and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

1871. 1871.

SPRING and SUMMER STOCK

THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS
AND
BALMORALS

Just Received, having been Bought for Cash since the Late Reduction in Prices, and will be sold at the LOWEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON RATES, by the Case or Dozen.

☞ Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Boots and Shoes, at Philadelphia Prices, thus Saving Freight and Expense.

NEW GOODS ARRIVE DAILY.

All Orders from the Country Filled Promptly at Eastern Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Country and Shoe Merchants give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine my Prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Subscription Books for the purchase of Stock in the BIRMINGHAM INSURANCE COMPANY,

Will be duly opened by the Commissioners, at the office of J. P. HEISEL, Esq., No. 1318 Carson street, East Birmingham, on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and will continue open in accordance with law until the whole amount of stock is taken.

GEO. N. MUNRO,
Attorney for Commissioners.

DRY GOODS.

SUITS, SUITS

Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of

LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS

We have Received a Fresh Supply of
English Body Brussels,
Royal Wiltons, Velvets,
AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION
ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF
SUPERFINE AND THREE-PLY
INGRAINS,
Stair Carpets and Oil Cloths.

Henry M'Callum
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood St.

CARPETS.

SPRING STOCK,
Large Assortment, All Qualities,
LOW PRICES.
BRUSSELS,
(TWO AND THREE-PLYS.)
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
Boyard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the road, which is now completed and equipped, are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, June 10, 1871.

The past week has witnessed a very active local money market, and the heavy checking on many of our large banking houses has diminished their supply of currency very materially. The heavy demand for money has come principally from the wool dealers, who have been checking on their balances very heavily during the week. The supply of National Bank bills is quoted low, and some of our bankers have received our large amounts from New York. It was thought by some that the quoted difference between currency and legal tenders in New York would enable the banks here to get currency out free of charge, but in instances, where an arrangement of that kind was suggested, was refused, and of course legal tenders were ordered. The much talked of plethora of nation, al currency at the eastern centres, where a discount of an eighth or sixteenth for legal tenders was daily quoted, does not seem to exist in fact, or else parties would be glad to ship currency free instead of legal tenders.

—The most noticeable feature in the Wall street market during the past few days was the decline in Rock Island and Lake Shore. In regard to the former, the Chicago *Tribune* remarks as follows:

A temporary pressure to sell in New York was occasioned by the fact that the directors, at their annual meeting in this city, yesterday, did not declare any great scrip dividend, or do any of the other remarkable things which rumor has said would be done at the annual meeting, and upon the strength of which many speculators in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities had bought Rock Island stock. While these have been disappointed in their expectations, others, who have bought the stock simply upon its merits, as a safe investment, will not be disappointed by the annual report made yesterday. The report shows that the company's capital account on hand is $2,718,000 against $2,085,000 at this time last year, showing $650,000 of net earnings for the year over operating expenses, taxes, rent of leased lines, repairs, etc. The company also own 500,000 acres of land, which will sell for over $4,000,000. The entire bonded debt is, say, $8,500,000. The lands and surplus of income on hand would, therefore, nearly pay off the bonded indebtedness of the company, leaving the railroad and equipments to represent the $17,500,000 of the company's capital stock. The company own 545 miles of main track, and 129 miles of side track, and their engines, cars, all the shops, depots, and rolling stock are estimated to be worth over $40,000,000, from which it appears that the estimated value of the company's property is considerably over double the par value of the stock.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 10, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Reading	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
Harlem	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
Mich. Central	115	115	115	115	115	115
Lake Shore	113	113	113	113	113	113
Illinois Cen.	138	138	138	138	138	138
Cleve. & Pitts.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119	119½
C. & N. W.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do. pref.	98	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Rock Island	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
St. Paul	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
Do. pref	82	82	82	82	82	82
Fel. & Wabash	62	62	62	62	62	62
Do. pref	90	90	90	90	90	90
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	47⅞	48	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
Do. pref.	122	122	122	122	122	122
N. Y. Erie	37	37	37	37	37	37
N. J. Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Quicksilver	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Adams Ex.	47	47	47	47	47	47
Wells F. Ex.	47½	47½	47½	47½		
American Ex.	63	63	63	63		
U. S. Ex.	53	53	53	53		
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	58¼
Catawba preferred	43½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	48
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	18
Reading	98¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave., also, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 10, 1871.

REMARKS.—Telegrams from Virginia and other States announce that the wheat harvest had commenced and is progressing satisfactorily. In Virginia it is said that 'whilst the yield may not come up to that of last year the superior quality of the grain will make up the deficiency.' This is cheering news. In a very few days the harvest will be in full progress all over the country, and should the weather prove propitious, abundance will fill the land. Hence it would seem that the wheat harvest had commenced and is progressing satisfactorily. In Virginia it is said that 'whilst the yield may not come up to that of last year the superior quality of the grain will make up the deficiency.' This is cheering news. In a very few days the harvest will be in full progress all over the country, and should the weather prove propitious, abundance will fill the land. Hence it would seem that the wheat harvest would attract some attention. Nominal prices $1 00 @1 05 per bushel. Barley—Nothing doing; spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c as per quality.

HAY—Supply light; sales wagon at $18 00@19 00; wharf, baled, $17 00@18 00 per ton.

RAYMOND OIL—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and a further advance is demanded. We can report sales of standard brands, in first hands, in round lots at 23½@24c; store sales in a small way at the usual advance.

HOPS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 21½@ 22½c.

HOMINY—Demand limited with sales in a small way at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—There is an improved demand and we are reported sales as follows: Green hides, all weights 10¾@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 10@10c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 85@90c; Philton; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 85@88c; Philton.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₩ lb.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active at the following quotations:

Syrups—Cuba and N at 72c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 62c; lower grades 40@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13c; coffee, 12c; C, 11½c; yellow C, 10½c; extra C 12c; ½ yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10¾c.

Java Coffees—Mocha—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Fair to prime 19@19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 40; good 85c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 85c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 26c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 40@1 50 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 75; oat meal $2 50.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in moderate supply and command from $2 50@3 per bush from store. However the stock is fast disappearing.

POULTRY—Dull and weak; chickens by the coop bring 60@70c ₩ pair; retail 75@80c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 4½@5c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 2½c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

FEATHERS—Sales of Tennessee at 60@61½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ₩ cans $1 50; ½ ₩ do $2 75; 1-lb cans $5 00.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load at $1 05@1 10.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@ 9¼c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Market firm at the following: Highwines 93c; common rectified 96c; proof rectified $1 00; choice do do $1 05 ₩ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4@8 ₩ gal, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 10, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Tens. per R'way & R. R.	Exports Crude per Tens. per A. V. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, June 5	2,956		5,395
Tuesday, June 6	3,620	451	2,257
Wednesday, June 7	3,436	363	1,827
Thursday, June 8	2,158	813	3,895
Friday, June 9	2,784	515	2,268
Saturday, June 10	4,341	195	
Total for week	22,327	2,298	15,992
Since Jan. 1	406,380	37,343	169,291
To June 10, 1871	428,707	39,641	185,193
Same time 1870	421,316	73,196	185,301
Same time 1869	315,364	41,964	133,636
Same time 1868	566,901	54,158	170,676

BUSINESS.

Firmness and activity and a further advance in prices was the ruling feature of the oil market since our last. The sales of crude were the largest reported for some time at a material advance both here and in the oil regions. The oil men have waited patiently for some time their good time, so long and anxiously waited for, has come, and who can blame them for being jolly on such an occasion. The sales on Friday exceeded 30,000 barrels here. The sales in the oil regions were equally large. The weeks receipts were liberal, exceeding 22,000 barrels. The advance in refined was about in the same proportion, as the crude article. Below will be found all the information we could obtain:

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	33,986	22,327

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to June 10, 1871	428,707
Same time 1870	421,316
Same time 1869	315,364
Same time 1868	566,907
Same time 1867	650,467
Same time 1866	581,576
Same time 1865	139,333

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,460	2,298
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,828	15,992
Total	17,988	18,290

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to June 10:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	41,964	73,196	79,947
Allegheny Valley Railroad	133,636	185,301	185,193
Total	175,600	258,497	224,823

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	36,300	89,400
Refined, barrels	10,500	12,500
Total	36,300	91,500

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CRUDE.—Market dull; prices weaker, buyers generally disposed to hold off. The nominal rates were as follows:

Lower Creek S. O. 60 days	$5 10
Parker's Landing, spot	5 30
Foster's Landing, spot	5 25
Spot	13½ c
June	13½ c
S. O. all year	12½ c
B. O. all year	12¼ c

SALES.

5,000 bbls S. O. all year..... 12½c
1,000 bbls S. O. July and August at Parker's Landing..... 5 25

REFINED.

The market weak; prices a shade lower. We quote as follows: Spot 26½c; June 26½c; July 26½c; August 27c; September 27c. We did not learn of any sales.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market quiet and weak. We quote city made on spot, delivered, at $1 85@1 90, and country made do do at $1 75@1 80 each.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—The market was extremely dull and quiet yesterday, and our report of sales is very meagre, and the market is firm on the check. Lower creek $5 25; on upper creek $5 00, with sellers asking from 10c to 15c above prices. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road at..... $5 00
2,000 bbls Petroleum Center..... 5 05
1,500 bbls Story Farm..... 5 25
2,000 bbls Rouseville..... 5 25

Market for June 10, closing 9.—Crude, in bulk, firm; we quote at 15½c; sales reported of 2,000 bbls B O July at 15¾c; refined strong at 26¼c for June, with demand moderate; sales reported of 500 bbls spot at 26½c; 2,000 June at 26¼c; 1,500 June at 26¾c; 2,000 July at 27c and a rumored sale of 15,000 bbls for June at 26½c. Philadelphia delivery is strong at the advance quoted yesterday and demand more active; sales 2,000 bbls refined for June at 26½c; 2,000 June at 26¾c; 1,000 each June and July 26¾c; 2,000 each July and August, 2,000 September, 276, and 1,000 each August and September 27c.

OIL CITY, June 10.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary crude, Lower Creek held at $5 25@5 25; 47 gravity on cars, at Oil City, held at $5 45@5 47; 45 gravity on cars, at Oil City, held at $5 25@5 25; $5@5 05 on upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—S.W. 26½@26½; July, August and September, 28c; June and July 26½c; crude 15¾@15¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, June 10.—Market firm and active at $5@5 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKERS LANDING, June 10.—No market here and nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—Market quiet, with bids of $5 00 for upper, but no sellers at that figure.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 10, 11:20 A.M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; asking $4 75; offering $4 70.

TIDIOUTE, June 10.—Market strong at about $5 10.

OIL CITY, June 10.—Market very quiet—on lower creek $5 20@5 25; Oil City $5 40@5 45.

ROUSEVILLE, June 10.—Market firm; offering $5 25@ 30; sales at those prices.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 10.—Market quiet but firm; offering $5 20; holding for $5 25; no sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 5:00 P. M.—June 26½@ July 26¾c; July and August, 26¾c; July to September crude 15¾@15¾c. Crude 15¾@15¾c.

NEW YORK, June 10, 4:45 P. M.—Market closes pretty firm; crude 15¾@15¾c; refined 26¾c bid for June, 26¾c asked; sales 1,000 bbls at this; 1,000 bbls each June and July at 26¾c; 2,000 bbls July 27c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vandergrift & Foreman	Vesta Oil Works	450
James Williams	Macomber, F. & Co	207
Philad'a and Boston Co	Macomber, F. & Co	140
Wm Stewart	Vesta Oil Works	402
Wm Stewart	Vesta Oil Works	240
Duncan & Young	Vesta Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Vesta Oil Works	160
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	148
P Hutchinson	Liberty Oil Works	480
Thomas Hackett	Nonpareil Oil Works	459
Bates & G	Sterling Oil Works	400
Dexter & Young	Sterling Oil Works	160
Duncan & Young	Model Oil Works	240
Bates & G	United Oil Works	240
Thos Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	80
J B Dalzell	Fairview Oil Works	320
Vandergrift & F	Star Oil Works	324

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	930	Star Oil Works	924
Sterling Oil Works	560	Riverside Oil Works	80
Liberty Oil Works	480	Nonpareil Oil Works	459
Crystal Oil Works	480	Union Oil Works	240
Fairview Oil Works	320	Model Oil Works	240
Standard Oil Works	148	Riverside Oil Works	80
Total			5,560

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & W., 150 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 211 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Union Refining & Storing Co, 262 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Total..... 623 bbls

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 9, 1871.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 407 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 260 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
National Refining Co, 260 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Byrne & Mills, 55 bbls to H. & K. Philadelphia.
Byrne & Wagner, 800 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 300 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 104 bbls oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros., 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 107 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 160 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Apples—prime quality scarce; wood bring 60@75 ₩ B; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—Market dull and inactive; sales live geese No. 1, first hands, at 75@75½c; store soft 90c.

CANNED ARTICLES—There is an active demand. We are reported sales as follows: Peaches—2 ₩ cans $2 00@2 50 ₩ doz; 3 ₩ cans $2 25@3 00; Tomatoes—2 ₩ cans $2 00@2 75. Winslow's Corn—2 ₩ cans $2 75 ₩ doz.

FLOUR—Mills and stores are well supplied, and evince no disposition to lower the figures. We give the following as the ruling of the market: Mills and stores in bales, $7 45; in sacks $7 25; Palmetto, in barrels, $7 38; in sacks $7 05. The leading operators report sales of white and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, $7 00@7 25; white wheat, $7 50; choice Minnesota $7 50; sales of sacked flour 25 to 200 ₩ barrel less. Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at $6 ₩ barrel.

GRAIN—The near approach of harvest has had a tendency to unsettle prices, and exact quotations as to wheat are difficult to arrive at. The following figures will be found very near the mark: Red winter $1 45@1 48; white $1 55@1 58 per bushel. Oats—market steady, prices unchanged; we can report a fair local demand. Sales of car loads at 63@64c; smaller sales were made from store at 66@68c. Corn—dull, with buyers sellers than buyers; mixed ear 45c; mixed shelled 69@ 70c. Rye—Market remains barren of good article would attract some attention. Nominal prices $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley—Nothing doing; spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c as per quality.

HAY—Supply light; sales wagon at $18 00@19 00; wharf, baled, $17 00@18 00 per ton.

RAYMOND OIL—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and a further advance is demanded. We can report sales of standard brands, in first hands, in round lots at 23½@24c; store sales in a small way at the usual advance.

HOPS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 21½@ 22½c.

HOMINY—Demand limited with sales in a small way at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—There is an improved demand and we are reported sales as follows: Green hides, all weights 10¾@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 10@10c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 85@90c; Philton; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 85@88c; Philton.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₩ lb.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active at the following quotations:

Syrups—Cuba and N at 72c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 62c; lower grades 40@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13c; coffee, 12c; C, 11½c; yellow C, 10½c; extra C 12c; ½ yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10¾c.

Java Coffees—Mocha—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Fair to prime 19@19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 40; good 85c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 85c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 26c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 40@1 50 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 75; oat meal $2 50.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in moderate supply and command from $2 25@3 per bush from store. However the stock is fast disappearing.

POULTRY—Dull and weak; chickens by the coop bring 60@70c ₩ pair; retail 75@80c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 4½@5c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 2½c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

FEATHERS—Sales of Tennessee at 60@61½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ₩ cans $1 50; ½ ₩ do $2 75; 1-lb cans $5 00.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load at $1 05@1 10.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@ 9¼c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Market firm at the following: Highwines 93c; common rectified 96c; proof rectified $1 00; choice do do $1 05 ₩ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4@8 ₩ gal, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 10, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Tens. per R'way & R. R.	Exports Crude per Tens. per A. V. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, June 5	2,956		5,395
Tuesday, June 6	3,620	451	2,257
Wednesday, June 7	3,436	363	1,827
Thursday, June 8	2,158	813	3,895
Friday, June 9	2,784	515	2,268
Saturday, June 10	4,341	195	
Total for week	22,327	2,298	15,992
Since Jan. 1	406,380	37,343	169,291
To June 10, 1871	428,707	39,641	185,193
Same time 1870	421,316	73,196	185,301
Same time 1869	315,364	41,964	133,636
Same time 1868	566,901	54,158	170,676

BUSINESS.

Firmness and activity and a further advance in prices was the ruling feature of the oil market since our last. The sales of crude were the largest reported for some time at a material advance both here and in the oil regions. The oil men have waited patiently for some time their good time, so long and anxiously waited for, has come, and who can blame them for being jolly on such an occasion. The sales on Friday exceeded 30,000 barrels here. The sales in the oil regions were equally large. The weeks receipts were liberal, exceeding 22,000 barrels. The advance in refined was about in the same proportion, as the crude article. Below will be found all the information we could obtain:

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	33,986	22,327

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to June 10, 1871	428,707
Same time 1870	421,316
Same time 1869	315,364
Same time 1868	566,907
Same time 1867	650,467
Same time 1866	581,576
Same time 1865	139,333

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,460	2,298
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,828	15,992
Total	17,988	18,290

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to June 10:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	41,964	73,196	79,947
Allegheny Valley Railroad	133,636	185,301	185,193
Total	175,600	258,497	224,823

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	36,300	89,400
Refined, barrels	10,500	12,500
Total	36,300	91,500

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CRUDE.—Market dull; prices weaker, buyers generally disposed to hold off. The nominal rates were as follows:

Lower Creek S. O. 60 days	$5 10
Parker's Landing, spot	5 30
Foster's Landing, spot	5 25
Spot	13½ c
June	13½ c
S. O. all year	12½ c
B. O. all year	12¼ c

SALES.

5,000 bbls S. O. all year..... 12½c
1,000 bbls S. O. July and August at Parker's Landing..... 5 25

REFINED.

The market weak; prices a shade lower. We quote as follows: Spot 26½c; June 26½c; July 26½c; August 27c; September 27c. We did not learn of any sales.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market quiet and weak. We quote city made on spot, delivered, at $1 85@1 90, and country made do do at $1 75@1 80 each.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—The market was extremely dull and quiet yesterday, and our report of sales is very meagre, and the market is firm on the check. Lower creek $5 25; on upper creek $5 00, with sellers asking from 10c to 15c above prices. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road at..... $5 00
2,000 bbls Petroleum Center..... 5 05
1,500 bbls Story Farm..... 5 25
2,000 bbls Rouseville..... 5 25

Market for June 10, closing 9.—Crude, in bulk, firm; we quote at 15½c; sales reported of 2,000 bbls B O July at 15¾c; refined strong at 26¼c for June, with demand moderate; sales reported of 500 bbls spot at 26½c; 2,000 June at 26¼c; 1,500 June at 26¾c; 2,000 July at 27c and a rumored sale of 15,000 bbls for June at 26½c. Philadelphia delivery is strong at the advance quoted yesterday and demand more active; sales 2,000 bbls refined for June at 26½c; 2,000 June at 26¾c; 1,000 each June and July 26¾c; 2,000 each July and August, 2,000 September, 276, and 1,000 each August and September 27c.

OIL CITY, June 10.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary crude, Lower Creek held at $5 25@5 25; 47 gravity on cars, at Oil City, held at $5 45@5 47; 45 gravity on cars, at Oil City, held at $5 25@5 25; $5@5 05 on upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—S.W. 26½@26½; July, August and September, 28c; June and July 26½c; crude 15¾@15¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, June 10.—Market firm and active at $5@5 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKERS LANDING, June 10.—No market here and nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—Market quiet, with bids of $5 00 for upper, but no sellers at that figure.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 10, 11:20 A.M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; asking $4 75; offering $4 70.

TIDIOUTE, June 10.—Market strong at about $5 10.

OIL CITY, June 10.—Market very quiet—on lower creek $5 20@5 25; Oil City $5 40@5 45.

ROUSEVILLE, June 10.—Market firm; offering $5 25@ 30; sales at those prices.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 10.—Market quiet but firm; offering $5 20; holding for $5 25; no sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 5:00 P. M.—June 26½@ July 26¾c; July and August, 26¾c; July to September crude 15¾@15¾c. Crude 15¾@15¾c.

NEW YORK, June 10, 4:45 P. M.—Market closes pretty firm; crude 15¾@15¾c; refined 26¾c bid for June, 26¾c asked; sales 1,000 bbls at this; 1,000 bbls each June and July at 26¾c; 2,000 bbls July 27c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vandergrift & Foreman	Vesta Oil Works	450
James Williams	Macomber, F. & Co	207
Philad'a and Boston Co	Macomber, F. & Co	140
Wm Stewart	Vesta Oil Works	402
Wm Stewart	Vesta Oil Works	240
Duncan & Young	Vesta Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Vesta Oil Works	160
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	148
P Hutchinson	Liberty Oil Works	480
Thomas Hackett	Nonpareil Oil Works	459
Bates & G	Sterling Oil Works	400
Dexter & Young	Sterling Oil Works	160
Duncan & Young	Model Oil Works	240
Bates & G	United Oil Works	240
Thos Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	80
J B Dalzell	Fairview Oil Works	320
Vandergrift & F	Star Oil Works	324

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	930	Star Oil Works	924
Sterling Oil Works	560	Riverside Oil Works	80
Liberty Oil Works	480	Nonpareil Oil Works	459
Crystal Oil Works	480	Union Oil Works	240
Fairview Oil Works	320	Model Oil Works	240
Standard Oil Works	148	Riverside Oil Works	80
Total			5,560

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & W., 150 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 211 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Union Refining & Storing Co, 262 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Total..... 623 bbls

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 9, 1871.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 407 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 260 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
National Refining Co, 260 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Byrne & Mills, 55 bbls to H. & K. Philadelphia.
Byrne & Wagner, 800 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 300 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 104 bbls oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros., 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 107 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 160 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
M Kochler & Co, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments for the day, bbls..... 2,516

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 10, 1871.

Braun & Wagner, 400 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Byrne & Co, 313 bbls refined to Logan Bros, & Co., Philadelphia.
J. Hizens' Oil Refining Co, 156 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart F & Co, 627 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
National Refining Co, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls..... 1,652

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, June 10, 1871.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master Central Stock Yards: Cattle 354 cars. Hogs 150 cars. Sheep 26 cars. Horses 32 cars. Mules 6 cars.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day light, and as will be seen by the above, for the week heavy. The quality of the stock on sale was good, but the prices obtained the lowest of the season. To-day we sold the most all the cattle sold or shipped out. Quotations remain about the same as yesterday, as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 50

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Extermination of Brigands in Greece.

ATHENS, June 10.—The King of Greece left this morning for Triesta. The Queen occupies the throne as regent in his absence. Brigandage has been nearly extirpated from the country. Turkey has given valuable assistance by arresting all brigands on the frontier.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

The Towns of Paxton, Holden and West Boylesten, Mass., Visited—Houses and Barns Demolished and Trees Uprooted—Several Persons Injured.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 11.—A sweeping tornado passed through the towns of Paxton, Holden and West Boylesten this afternoon, demolishing every building in its track, and tearing up trees by the roots. In Paxton it demolished the barn of L. N. Parkhurst, and blew off one gable of his house. From there it went in a northeasterly direction and blew down the buildings of Mr. Bigelow on the Old Town farm. From thence it went through the woods, sweeping all before it, and striking the house and barn of Lewis Martin, in Holden, entirely demolishing both. The village of Holden was next in its destructive march. Here five barns, three houses, and one carpenter shop were blown down and three persons injured—one, C. Harrid, seriously. A strip of heavy stone wall, some twenty rods in length, was completely blown down, and large trees blown thirty rods with upwards of a ton of earth upon the roots. The tornado took but a moment for its work, and was accompanied by much rain and hail. The last heard of it thunder, lightning and rain. The last heard of it was near Oakdale, where trees were blown down.

Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, editor of the *Palladium* and Sheriff of the county, died this morning.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The St. Louis police rabbed several keno establishments late Saturday night, and captured about one hundred players and between four and five thousand dollars' worth of implements. The full penalty of the law will be imposed in these cases.

Prof. Pierce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and R. D. Cutts, his assistant, have left St. Louis for Washington. While in the former place these scientific men completed arrangements for a triangulation across the continent, with a view of establishing a parallel of latitude in order to ascertain the data for determining the true dimensions and figure of the earth. The triangulation will be commenced about the 8th of July. The work will commence at St. Louis under the direction of Assistant Otto Tittman, of the coast survey, and Prof. William Eimbeck. The first operation will be to make a reconnoisance of the country in order to establish station points for the triangulation. After that the signals are to be put up for from twenty-five to thirty miles apart, and the geodatic observations will then commence.

Hurlbut & Dodge's planing mill in Cleveland was burned last evening. Loss $18,000; insured for $6,000 in the Cleveland Insurance Company.

A fire broke out last evening in the upper story of Frederick Stearns's drug store, in Detroit, and for several hours withstood the efforts of the fire department. Loss by fire and water $20,000.

The extensive canning factory of Warner, Rhodes & Co., formerly Edwards & Co., in Brighton, N. J., was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court of St Louis, has decided the suit of John F. Darley and Co., bankers, ex. the Western United Telegraph Company for damages growing out of a transaction based on an inaccurate quotation furnished by the commercial news department of that company, in favor of the plaintiffs.

An Elmira, N. Y., dispatch says: The very extensive extract works, owned by citizens of Elmira, and situated at Front Run, Pa., about sixty-five miles south of this city on the Northern Central Railway, were destroyed by fire, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. In addition to the extract works, some five or six dwelling houses, together with a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, and stave mill, were burned, and about $10,000 worth of bark and extract destroyed. Loss estimated at $60,000.

Rev. Lindsy Fink, of St. Joseph Church, Chicago, was yesterday consecrated as Bishop *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Mieye, Vicar Apostolic of Kansas. The prelates present on the occasion were Bishop Foley, of Chicago; Bishop Mieye, Bishop Melchers, of Green Bay; Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh; Abbot Leidenbush, of St. Louis on the Lake, Minn., and Abbot W. Wimer, of St. Vincents, Pa.

Seven members of the Typographical Union of Hartford, Conn., were arrested there Saturday for conspiracy against the office of the *Morning Journal and Courier*, under a charge of boycotting. The three parties arrested have obtained bonds. Both parties are determined to take the matter to the highest courts.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF STEAM BOATS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam boats, in session in this city to prepare new rules and regulations for the government of licensed pilots on vessels propelled by steam, have adopted a resolution continuing the rules now in operation until the new regulations under the recent act of Congress shall be completed and promulgated. The resolution has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has ordered the same to be submitted to all pilots on the lakes, seaboard and western rivers immediately.

MR. SEWARD AND PARTY IN EGYPT.

Secretary Seward and party arrived at Suez by steamer from Bombay, on the 9th, and proceeded by special train to Cairo, where they are the guests of the Khedive. Mr. Seward was presented to the Khedive on the day after his arrival, and received with royal honor, the Viceroy returning the visit in person. The Secretary and party were to take a three weeks trip to the ruins of Thebes, and other points of interest up the Nile in special trains and a private yacht furnished by the Khedive, after which they visit Alexandria, proceeding thence by way of Jerusalem to Constantinople. The Sultan has issued a firman to the Pachas to receive Mr Seward as the guest of the nation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1871.

REGATTA OF THE YACHT CLUB.

The programme of the annual regatta of the New York yacht clubs on the 20th inst. is complete. Seven prizes, two of which, valued at six hundred and four hundred dollars respectively, are given by members of the club and to be sailed for without allowance of time, and two by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., for vessels which limit themselves subject to challenge at any time after thirty days under the rules of the club. The course will be the usual one, from Vanderbilt's Landing around Southwest Spit and return. The regatta promises to be the most important affair in the history of the club, fifty-four vessels, among which many new or lately rebuilt, being ready to enter the race. On Saturday, 29th, the second class race will be sailed from Sandy Hook to Long Branch, the prize being a silver cup given by Mr. Lester Wallack.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.

The Aspinwall steamer brings $117,000 in treasure.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—River seven feet six inches; fallen six inches.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—River falling slowly, with two feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear and warm to night. Departed—Steamers Idaho, Cincinnati; Hornet and Chargris, Pittsburgh. The Anna, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and the Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati to Memphis, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, are expected in to-night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 11.—Weather partly clear and very warm. The river has fallen four inches. Mercury 90. Port list: Down—Falls City, P. M.; Tarascon, 3 P. M.; Bowling Green, 8 P. M. Up—Quickstep, 4 A. M.; Champion, 4 P. M.; all with fair to good trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 11.—Port list: H. C. Yerger, New Orleans to St Louis, 1 P. M.; Jno. Lumisden, Cairo to Nashville, Midnight; Bellefoil St. Louis, 8p. 4 P. M.; H. Wilson, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 4 P. M. Atlantic, Cairo to New Orleans, 2 A. M.; Victory, Cairo to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Shannon, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; J. T. Hyatt, Memphis to Ohio river, 10 A. M.; Natchez, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Lady Lee, St. Louis to Red river, 2 P. M.; Commonwealth, down, 2 P. M.; Glencoe, New Orleans to Louisville, 4 P. M.; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 7 A. M. The river has fallen nine inches. Weather clear; thermeter 90.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Alice, Kansas City. St. Johns, Galena; Absecha, Cincinnati. Departed—City of Quincy, New Orleans. The river is still falling slowly. The steamer Natchez is expected here to-morrow. The weather is very warm. The Natchez, loaded to nine and one half feet, is hard aground on the Illinois Hamburg bank, next to Grand Tower for coal flats to lighten. She will probably take a lighter to Cairo. The Mary McDonald, from Omaha, ran into the bank below St. Charles, and sprung her butts and broke her bow. A bulkhead was built and the starboard bow and her bow, and she proceeded; but at the mouth of the river she ran hard aground, where she now lies. The Bardstown has been sent up to lighten her.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—The weather is warm; river falling. Up—City of Vicksburg.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Port list: Arrived—Indiana, Louisville; Mohawk and barges, St. Louis. The overflow has declined four inches in the past two days. The flood continues to rise this afternoon.

Our Large Importations.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Judging from the late course of our foreign trade, the importations of the country, for the fiscal year ending with the close of this month, are likely to show a large excess over any year in the history of our commerce. The imports at the port of New York alone, since January 1, amount to $163,000,000, against $123,000,000 for the first period of 1870, and $135,000,000 in 1869. This increase of $40,000,000, or over 30 per cent., on last year has caused some uneasiness in our foreign exchanges, which have strengthened the gold premium; and the more so, considering that there has been no proportionate gain in the exports. The value of the cotton export has been but about the same as that of last year, while in the general exports from New York there has been but a increase of only $26,000,000, in currency value. This movement clearly indicates that, in the commerce of the last half of the fiscal year, there will be a balance against the United States of twenty-five to thirty millions of dollars.

General Grant and General Sherman.

[From the New York Herald.]

It is a curious fact that while General Sherman is a capital speechmaker, and likes to make a speech on occasions such as a meeting of the army of the Cumberland, he still shrinks from the newspaper reporter. It is equally remarkable that while General Grant is no speechmaker he does not hesitate to call a properly authenticated reporter to a private talk aside and talk to him on public affairs as freely and frankly as he would talk with a member of his own family. This difference between these two remarkable men explains why the one recoils from the very thought of being a Presidential candidate, while the other rather likes the idea than otherwise of running for another term. It is because General Sherman has not yet mastered the mystery of newspaper reporters, while General Grant has pretty fully discovered the important part they play in the shaping of political events, public men and public affairs.

THE Secretary of State of Ohio has received a letter from a man in Lucas county, gravely declaring that the way to deal with the potato beetles is to catch them and put them down in the ground for that purpose. He says that the bugs will then infallibly tire themselves to death by their efforts to climb out! The writer asks "if there is any provision made by the Board of Agriculture or the State of Ohio to recompense any one who publishes any useful discovery," as he seems to be doubtful whether his notion in the ground can be patented or whether they would yield him much profit even if they could be. However, he declares he claimed the thing "as an invention."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pennsylvania Central and its Connections.

The Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Guage Project—Interesting Miscellaneous Items.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

[Correspondance of the Boston Advertiser.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or Pennsylvania Central, as it is usually known, was the line whose business was mainly threatened by the combinations I have thus briefly mentioned. Its officers met these schemes with vigorous and far-reaching counter efforts. They had previously assisted many of the western roads, and were large owners in their stocks, which gave them, so to speak, the inside track in their negotiations. They effected a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, and of the Little Miami road through the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, which they controlled by the ownership of a large majority of its shares; they obtained a direct lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railways. Under the lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became possessed of one-half the shares of the road between Indianapolis and Terre Haute—a very prosperous enterprise—and in this way acquired a proportionate interest in a lease of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Road. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had previously acquired a controlling interest in the new line between Terre Haute and St. Louis, via Vandalia; they also own nearly all the stock of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Road, thus tapping the Ohio and Mississippi Road at Vincennes. They have acquired the Northern Central from Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to Baltimore; continuing which they have constructed a tunnel under the city of Baltimore, and nearly finished an extension of the line to Washington, D. C., via Annapolis, which will probably be completed the gold premium; and the more so, considering that there has been no proportionate gain in the exports. The value of the cotton export has been about the same as that of last year, while in the general exports from New York there has been but a increase of only $26,000,000, in currency value. This movement clearly indicates that, in the commerce of the last half of the fiscal year, there will be a balance against the United States of twenty-five to thirty millions of dollars.

General Grant and General Sherman.

[From the New York Herald.]

It is a curious fact that while General Sherman is a capital speechmaker, and likes to make a speech on occasions such as a meeting of the army of the Cumberland, he still shrinks from the newspaper reporter. It is equally remarkable that while General Grant is no speechmaker he does not hesitate to call a properly authenticated reporter to a private talk aside and talk to him on public affairs as freely and frankly as he would talk with a member of his own family. This difference between these two remarkable men explains why the one recoils from the very thought of being a Presidential candidate, while the other rather likes the idea than otherwise of running for another term. It is because General Sherman has not yet mastered the mystery of newspaper reporters, while General Grant has pretty fully discovered the important part they play in the shaping of political events, public men and public affairs.

THE Secretary of State of Ohio has received a letter from a man in Lucas county, gravely declaring that the way to deal with the potato beetles is to catch them and put them down in the ground for that purpose. He says that the bugs will then infallibly tire themselves to death by their efforts to climb out! The writer asks "if there is any provision made by the Board of Agriculture or the State of Ohio to recompense any one who publishes any useful discovery," as he seems to be doubtful whether his notion in the ground can be patented or whether they would yield him much profit even if they could be. However, he declares he claimed the thing "as an invention."

TOOMBS INTERVIEWED.

Still a Bitter Rebel—Denounces the Vallandigham Departure—The South will Attempt Another War for Independence.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent recently visited Gen. Robert Toombs, at his residence in Georgia, and gives an account of the interview. Mr. Toombs having remarked that he was "one of the red hot kind," and in answer to the suggestion that he was understood to represent the most ultra wing of the Democratic party in Georgia, the correspondent asked, "What do you think of the new departure of the Northern Democracy, as expounded by Vallandigham and the Pennsylvania Convention? Shall you support it?" "Never. I would sooner vote for Horace Greeley than any Democrat on such a platform. Greeley and the Republicans first got it up; it's their patent, and I have more respect for them than such scoundrels as Vallandigham, who wants to steal their ideas." Mr. Toombs spoke at some length in this style, declaring finally that the people of the South could never be brought to accept the Constitutional Amendments as finality, and that if the Democratic party took that ground they would have nothing to do with that party. "What do you look forward to in the future?" I asked. "How can you escape the results of the war?" "We will fight you again just as soon as we can get ready," he answered; "and I believe we can get ready much sooner than most people think." "You cannot seriously believe that the South will attempt another war?" "I certainly do, and I believe that I shall live to see Southern independence. Many of the people are losing the hope that they will see 'Shiloh' in their day, but they are training their children up to take up the work." General Toombs talked in the most bitter way against the Republican party, which he denounced as composed of thieves, robbers and prison convicts. "There is not an honest man in the Radical party in Georgia," he said. He accused the Northern Republicans of sending down the worst kind of rascals to plunder and oppress the South. He maintained that this class of men were purposely selected to abuse and impoverish the Southern people. I asked him if he thought any considerable number of men in Georgia agreed with him in desiring a renewal of the war, and in still hoping for Southern independence. "Two-thirds of all the white men in this State and in all the South are of this way of thinking," he replied; "probably a majority of the country among the planters, you will find what I say is true. In the large towns the editors and business men talk differently, but I don't put any clothing of the sentiments of the people."

Gen. Toombs said he had traveled over much of the world, and had seen no higher civilization than that of Virginia and Georgia. The civilization of the North was far below it. He thought the agricultural population of New England the poorest class of people he had ever seen, and that the agricultural people of South and South Carolina were the poorest people I had ever seen, and thereupon a discussion arose as to what constituted a high degree of civilization, the General declaring that it did not consist in packing people together as thick as hogs in a pen, which he said was a Northern idea. He thought a thinly settled country, where people had room enough and did not interfere with each other, and where the laboring class was owning or controlled by the landholders, was the type of modern civilization. I changed the subject, and asked if he thought immigration should be forbidden. "No," he replied, "we don't want Northern men to come here; let them stay at home where they belong. This is our country and we want to keep it for ourselves and our children. If people who call themselves corporations insist on coming here against our wishes they need expect no welcome from us. We will have nothing to do with them."

Referring to the reconstruction acts, Toombs said: "Why can't you let us alone? If your idea of government is not a lie, why don't you support it in your own affairs. We don't want to have anything to do with it. We have satisfaction of killing more than 200,000 of you, and if my children have followed the war would not have ended until we had killed more." Most of the members of the legislature, he said, never ventured to go back to the counties they pretended to represent, and the most of the people would hang them if they did. The two members from this neighboring county of Lincoln had never been there since they were elected in 1868.

The correspondent asked if, when the golden age of Southern independence came, which he so confidently expected, the blacks would be restored to slavery again. He thought not, and said slavery would have gradually died out if secession had been unsuccessful, because it would soon have ceased to be profitable. Only in cotton culture did slave labor pay, because cotton is a special crop that only needs 365 days in a year. Corn requires but 40 days' labor, and wheat but 20; so there was no profit in feeding a man and his family a whole year to get the labor to raise corn or wheat. There never was a time when the people of this country were for slavery, he said; it was only a matter of profit or loss. I was glad to find that, on this question, General Toombs had made some progress in his reflections during the past ten years, and that he no longer expected to have that rollcall at the foot of the monument. General Toombs characterized the Ku-Klux as the natural protest of an oppressed people against tyranny. Some of them, he said, had been driven by the Russian Government as a despotism tempered by assassination. Although not say so in explicit terms, he let it be clearly inferred that he considered the reconstructed governments of the Southern States as despotisms tempered by the Ku-Kluxism.

Gen. Toombs, speaking of his home affairs, said that all of his old slaves came back to him when he returned from Europe in 1867, and that his coachman was the richest man in Wilkes county. He said he was a Senator at Washington, and that the man's grandfather was his grandfather's property.

The correspondent thus describes this unrepentant rebel: He is a man of striking personal appearance. He is six feet high, with a head which has a head resembling that of Daniel Webster in its unusual size and in the great breadth of its base at the forehead. He is a rapid and brilliant talker, and has a memory that seems to lose nothing that he ever seen, heard or read. His knowledge of history is especially thorough, particularly of all the efforts and struggles for liberty. He knows well, and is known—the most glorious of these struggles being, in his opinion, the Southern rebellion. He is a man that has been in the world, and has observed what might be placed, and his influence in Georgia is admitted to be great.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Her Only Hope of Salvation a Republic.

General de Trobriand, U. S. A., who has just returned from France, says: Everything in politics in France now is quicksand—an unsubstantial, treacherous mixture of traditional ideas, private interests, prejudices and irrational theories—and in all this conglomeration of foolishness there is no solid ground to build anything permanent. All may depend on accident. I do not believe legitimacy will be restored, mainly because all the cities are strongly opposed to it and Inclined toward a Republic. The strength of that party is the old families in Brittany and the south of France. The clergy are also favorable to legitimacy in those sections of France, looking to it as their best protector. The great majority of France are as a mass eminently ignorant, prejudiced and selfish. Probably not more than one-fifth of priests would vote whatever they were told or do anything else in politics. The Bonapartists have no prince, for no other reason than that they were told to do so. At this moment if a plebiscite were proposed, a vast majority of peasants would vote to be for the empire, knowing absolutely nothing of anything concerning national concerns. As for the republicans in the cities, a certain number of them are good, liberal and intelligent men, but they are in the minority. A large number of the populace of France are impracticable men. The monarchs will never admit a difference between one and the other Bonapartist and the other. Their constant cry has been of late, "You will see how impossible is a republic in France. As soon as we have a republican government you will see what it will do by what is going on in Paris," (alluding to the Communists.) But although the Communists in Paris were fighting the republican government, the Bonapartist archists always say that a republic is the only possible chance of salvation for France is in the republican form of government, to do so think either of the two parties in favor of the crown can do much, because, as soon as one of them gets even an approximate chance of success, they instantly unite against him with the republicans. I do not believe much in the fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family.

You cannot have any idea here of the deep degeneration of the people of France under the imperial government. It was a worse government than ever France had before. But there is no fear of its restoration. Although many of the peasants are in favor of it, their master has gone, and they have no leaders, no officials to lead them on to battle and tell them what to vote, consequently they are like sheep without a shepherd.

COAL OIL EXPLOSION.

One Man Suffocated and Thirty-six Others Burned and Otherwise Injured.

A fearful explosion of coal oil occurred at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Wednesday evening of last week. Frank Fowler, a driver for T. F. Bolz, a grocer, had occasion to go into the cellar of the store for some article, and took a match with him for the purpose of lighting the gas, the burner being near the stairway. The match igniting and breaking, fell into a coarse sack and ignited the chaff. Fowler attempted to extinguish the blaze. Finding his efforts fruitless he rushed to the door and gave the alarm, and in a short time the cellar was flooded by the explosion. Before the flames were subdued, however, an explosion occurred from the ignition of coal oil, a barrel of which was in a tank in the cellar, severely scorching several hosemen. The flames were soon quelled, but among the firemen, fearing that a comrade had been left in the basement, descended with torches to explore. Scarcely had the cellar been reached before a sheet of flame enveloped the building and filled the street, followed by a terrible explosion, like a heavy peal of thunder, fearful rocking and shaking the building with the entire block. It was the work of an instant, but terrible in its effects. Firemen were hurled from the cellar, workmen thrown from the store, and spectators thrown to the earth struck with trifling missiles. Frederick Hilsman, aged eighteen, was in the cellar at the time, and was suffocated and frightfully burned. Death ensued shortly after. Thirty-six others were burned and injured more or less.

THE "DEPARTED" DEMOCRATS.

The Intense Feeling of the Mourners—Who Refuse to "Depart."

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* goes for the "new departure" plank in the platform of the Pensylvania Democratic Convention, and says:

"The whole affair was a job set up by a lot of scheming, huckstering politicians, headed by such men as Lewis C. Cassidy, William A. Wallace, R. F. Meyers, Senator Davis, of Berks, and others, for no other purpose than to make political capital. It was born in the brain of the corrupt ring of politicians who controlled the Democratic party than do the edicts of the King of Dahomey. These men were determined to put this ninth resolution through, though they knew it would cause much trouble and bickering in the party."

"You [Cassidy] says the *Jeffersonian*, are a true and tried Democrats as Jeremiah S. Black, Wm. Hopkins, Charles R. Buckalew, Asa Packer, Judge Read and Richard Vaux. Are they? Is this 'false departure.' It was gotten by and solely in the interest of a lot of office-seeking politicians, whose sole object is to obtain votes without the slightest regard to consistency or principle. In their efforts they have been assisted by the New York Herald and a few time-serving newspapers of this state, one at least of which has the impudence to claim that it has a hand in the interest of a particular candidate in the last gubernatorial contest."

The *Jeffersonian* therefore concludes thus: "Our suggestion is, that there should be another convention called, to expunge this odious and inconsistent resolution, treating it as the famous resolutions of censure against Andrew Jackson were treated by drawing black lines around and through it."

HOWEVER cramped the planters in the cotton States may be at present, the Savannah (Georgia) *Republican* says it is convinced, from all the information it can gather, that their prospects are really better than they have been at any time since the war. It anticipates that they will realize more money and comfort from the growing crops than any year in the past five, because the provision crop will be much larger than usual, and the cotton crop, the proceeds of which will be fully a million bales less than last year, will be money in hand. It also thinks the planters have, by bitter experience, learned economy, and in regulating their plantation expenses, have based their calculations on the minimum and not on the maximum price of the staple.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Girl Wanted—McKelvy's, Diamond street.
Masonic Hall—Blind Tom Concerts.
House for Rent—107 Fifth avenue.
Lotsat Auction—A. Leggate.
Dooley's Yeast Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Fine Goods—Orr's Jewelry Store.
Trunks Lost—Rev. W. Gray.
Bankrupt Notice—Geo. S. Read.
Mountain House—Geo. W. Mullin.
Church Pews for Sale—W. Vankirk.
Horse Stolen—John McNulty.
The People's Store—Campbell, Williamson & Dick.
Printer Inks—Allen G. Blake sell & Co.
Foul Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Lipplincott Instant—McClaren & McKennan.
Cream Soda—Peter Dannels & Co.
Oysters—Marvin Hotel.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Sale of Lots—A. Leggate.
Organs—J. F. Milton & Co.
Lots at Birmingham Station—A. Leggate.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Agents for Joy—Simon Johnston.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Feed—Boiler Belting Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.
For $2 00 per Line—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Brady's Family Bitters.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Champagnes—Schultze & Taller.
Midwinter's Foundry—A. Garrison & Co.
Western Tool Works—Phillips, Bro. & Co.
Mortgage Warrants—Thos. K. Betts.
Bargains, Bargains—Morgenstern & Co.
Hydrant Hose—Hartley, Farrell & Co.
Patent Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Table and Pocket Cutlery—M. L. Ehrgott.
Family Bitters—C. A. Stine & Co.
Iron and Wood Working Machinery—M. B. Cochran.
Summer Resort—John Hall & Son.
Hyraulic Cement—Akron Sewer Pipe Co.

CITY MATTERS.

New Carrier.

H. Dennison will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to our patrons on Center avenue. No other person is authorized to make collections therefor.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, June 11, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of River.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Premium.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.58		62°	S.	7	.24	0	3
Cleveland, O.	29.80		68°	S. W.	15	.17	0	3
Chicago, Ill.	29.83		68°	N. W.	7	.12	0	1
Cincinnati, O.	29.80		67°	N. W.	16	.12	0	3
Cleveland, O.	29.69		63°	N. W.	6	.28	0	3
Keokuk, Iowa.	29.69		69°	N. W.	4	.18	0	1
Detroit, Mich.	29.63		59°	N. W.	4	.08	0	1
Memphis, Tenn.	29.81		72°	N. W.	10	.50	0	1
New Orleans, La.	29.96		78°	N. W.	3	.12	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.80		67°	N. W.	5	.22	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	29.85		75°	N. W.	11	.44	0	1
St. Paul, Minn.	29.83		61°	N. W.	7	.06	0	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, brisk; E, very brisk; F, high wind; G, very high wind; H, strong gale; I, violent gale; J, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

[Signed] H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Signal Officer.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Pennsylvania and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

PITTSBURGH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Thirty-Second Annual Meeting—Report of Committees on Foreign Missions and Temperance—Time and Place of Holding Next Meeting—Miscellaneous Business.

The Pittsburgh Baptist Association commenced its Thirty-second Annual Meeting at Sharpsburg, Saturday morning, at ten and a half o'clock.

After the usual devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Wm. M. Spratt, D. D., Rev. Thos. Swain, D. D., of Philadelphia, an eloquent discourse was delivered by Rev. Wm. M. Young, D. D., pastor of the Union Church, of this city, from the words "In the name of the Lord we will set up our banners." The sermon was listened to with marked attention.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Rev. Isaac Banks, of East Birmingham, Moderator of last year's session called the Association to order, after which Rev. E. Woodruff led in prayer.

Rev. R. F. Woodburn, of Allegheny City, Rev. A. Caldwell, of Sharpsburg, and Rev. Mr. Hall, of the same place, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

At each meeting of the Association a letter, containing the statistics and other matters of interest, is read from each church represented. Each church is entitled to three delegates, its pastor and two members appointed by the church. There are about thirty churches in this Association. Rev. Mr. Hall, of ministers were present: A. J. Rowland, First Church, Allegheny; W. M. Young, D. D., Union Church, Pittsburgh; J. A. Snodgrass, Fourth Church, Pittsburgh; R. F. Woodburn, Sandusky Street Church, Allegheny; A. Caldwell, Mount Troy Church, Allegheny; E. Woodruff, Butler county; Rev. Mr. Hall, Temperanceville; Rev. J. Langley, South Pittsburgh church; H. Dockman, East Birmingham (German) church; A. J. Collins, Peters Creek church; Wright Williams, Fifteenth avenue church, Allegheny; J. E. Dean, Freeport church; A. Caldwell, Allegheny; John Weaver, Second Church and Mount Hope, churches; Wm. H. McKinny, Mc-Keesport church; J. K. Cramer, Elizabeth and Gulfcreek churches; Hargrave, Second Birmingham City and Horse Shoe churches; Aaron Wilson, Salem church, West Newton; Rev. Langley, Elizabeth church.

THE TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

Rev. A. J. Collins, Mr. Johnson and Mr. J. A. Myler were appointed a committee on time and place of next meeting, who subsequently reported Elizabeth as the place, and Tuesday before the second Sabbath in June next as the time.

Rev. W. M. Young, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to report on the feasibility of appointing a colporteur, reported that nothing had been accomplished in the matter.

The letter of the Sharpsburg Church was read, extending a cordial welcome to the Association. A letter from the residence of the parents, No. 12 Diamond, Allegheny city, 10th (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARNES.—On Sabbath morning, June 11, 1871, at 2 o'clock, WILLIE, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 52 Hazel street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.

AGENTS,
SCHULTZ & TAILER, New York.
m7th

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,050,535 64.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works neg. Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FUSI YAMA
TEA
IMPORTING CO.
HIOGO, JAPAN. PITTSBURGH, PA.
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.
m7th

Books! The Largest Selection of Books in America. Four Large Stores. 600,000 Books!
VOLUMES ON HAND.
For any Book Give Us a Call.
SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.
W. A. LEARY, Jr.,
Philadelphia, Penna.

SEVEN GOOD REASONS WHY
The Duquesne Cook Stove
IS THE BEST.
It Never Fails to Bake and Roast satisfactorily.
It is very Economical in Fuel.
It has Less Cooking Over than any other Stove.
It is very Heavy and will last a lifetime.
It Costs Less for Repairs than any other Stove.
It has a patent Rolled Ash Pan and is entirely satisfactory.
It Pleases every person who has it in use.
Don't fail to see it before purchasing. Manufactured and for sale by
D. De HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 Wood Street.

J. B. & J. M. Cornell
139, 141 AND 143 CENTER ST., N. Y.
Iron Work for Buildings,
SENT TO AND PUT UP IN ANY PART OF
AT EXREMELY LOW RATES.
MWF

J. C. KISER. THOMAS SCANDRETT.
Kiser & Scandrett
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, GINS, BRANDIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
No. 166 Wood Street, corner Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fayette Auger, Bolt and Machine Works
White Rock Station, Fayette County, Pa.
MINE CARS,
Of all descriptions, furnished at short notice.
FMW THOS. ST. JOHN.

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN—
Linen Collars and Cuffs Laundried
As perfectly and purely white as when first purchased. Leave them indelibly marked with your name, at my Store, No. 72 FIFTH AVENUE. Free of charge. $1 per dozen pieces.
J. R. PUTNAM.

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office: No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
R. C. LEVI.

PLOWS.
Woods & Brown,
Successors to John Hall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Plows, Castings and Points.
No. 121 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders solicited.

THE GREAT SALE OF BREED PROPERTY at Birmingham station, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, will take place this afternoon. The property has been laid out in small lots of twenty-five feet front, and will be offered at terms that must find purchasers. This opportunity should be heeded by every man who has a desire to have a homestead of his own. The train will leave Federal street, Allegheny, at two o'clock, and Mr. Leggate, the auctioneer, will furnish free transportation to all who may attend. We advise a look at this property and confidently expect that this will be the closing sale of the lots.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK—No. 54 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large and small deposits, and invests in first mortgages only. tf

FOR $2 00 PER LINE,

We will insert an advertisement one month in forty-three first-class Wisconsin newspapers, including five dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. Lineage free. Address George P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

GET THE BEST.

Purchasers in the country, who are unable to visit the manufactory themselves, should be careful, in ordering crackers from their grocer, to specify *Marvin & Co.'s* manufacture. Those who desire superior article of crackers, cakes or biscuit, should remember to send for Marvin & Co.'s, if they would supply themselves personally at the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. FMW.

Free Ride to Birmingham Station.

Men who wish to purchase a lot or are contemplating purchasing should go to the sale of lots at Birmingham station this afternoon.

Interesting Dialogue.

The following convesation was reported to us a few days ago, and as it illustrates the case of a vast number of people who have been bought and sold from unscrupulous dealers and agents, we give it entire, with a few words of advice, that if heeded will save time, money and vain regrets:

A.—Well, I must get a new organ. I was never so badly deceived in my life.

R.—What's the matter now.

A.—Matter enough. Here I give $200 cash for an organ—thirds of all the white and many more it shut up all the time. All out of order. Can't keep in tune.

R.—Why don't you take it back and get another one. Didn't you receive a guarantee from the parties you bought of?

A.—Oh yes, they told me they would warrant it for five years, but they are a long way off now, and I'm afraid they will give me another if I pay a difference of $100.

R.—You don't say so; why how can men expect to sell their goods and be guilty of such trickery?

A.—Indeed I don't know. I replied that the same for Smith bought one about the time I did, and his is just as bad as mine.

R.—Oh, no, you are mistaken about them all being worthless, for I have had a Taylor & Farley organ over fifteen years, and it has never cost me one cent for repairs, and is considered to-day the best organ in our town; why, if they are giving a concert in the town they must always have my organ.

A.—Well, but are they as good now as they used to be.

They are very much better than they used to be, they have all the real improvements of the age, such at the real voix celestes stop, vox humana stop, &c., and the most perfect acting knee-swell I have ever seen, and the most powerful and yet sweet tone. I was having my organ exchanged fifty times, I would be tempted to let them put the Taylor & Farley in, just take my advice and call on S. Hamilton & Co., at No. 51 Fifth avenue, and have your organ exchanged for one of their new patterns,